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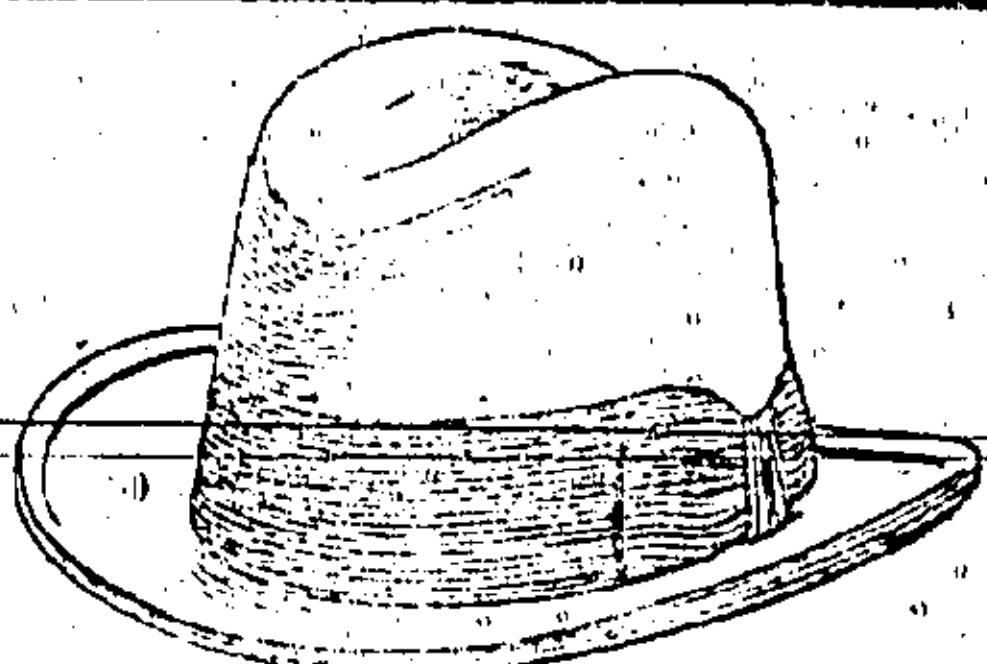
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THEATRE ROYAL

EDGAR WARICK
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in recent London successes

TO-NIGHT, Nov. 11th.	No performance on account of Armistice Day Celebrations.
SATURDAY, Nov. 12th.	The amusing sporting farce—comedy "The Double Event"
MONDAY, Nov. 14th.	Cyril Harcourt's Delightful Comedy "Compromised"
TUESDAY, Nov. 15th.	Three short comedies and a thriller "Grand Guignol"
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16th.	By General Request. A revival of "Brown Sugar"
THURSDAY, Nov. 17th.	W. Somerset Maugham's Latest Comedy "The Circle"
FRIDAY, Nov. 18th.	The Great Wyndham's Theatre success "The Law Divine"
SATURDAY, Nov. 19th.	Farce performance. The ever-popular "Eliza Comes to Stay"

PLANS AT MOUTRIES.

NOTE.—Owing to the GENERAL HOLIDAY To-day the plan for the season will be on view at the Hongkong Hotel from 10 till 1 and from 4 till 7.

SPECIAL SALE OF LADIES' OVERCOATS

FOR
ONE WEEK ONLY:
MONDAY, NOVEMBER, 7th

to
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 12th
over 100 Ladies' TWEED and
BLANKET CLOTH COATS
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33 1/3 %

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SPORT.

GOLF.

NAVY v. ARMY.

The following teams played a match at
Fanling on November 9th, which ended
all square. Scores:—

NAVY.	ARMY.
Midshipman Morgan (Curlew) 1	Major Downing 0
Lt. Com. Halliley (Curlew) 1	Major Humphreys 1
Rev. Crole Rees (Tamar) 1	Capt. Murray 1
Pay-Com. Boucher (Tamar) 0	Major Edwards 1
Pay-Com. Vining (Tamar) 1	Colonel Taylor 1
Lt. Com. Gilchrist (Tamar) 1	Major Hickling 1
Commr. Turner (Tamar) 1	Major Lloyd 0
Pay-Lieut. Com. Stern (Tamar) 1	Lt. Dodginton 0
Eng. Capt. Garwood (Tamar) 0	Capt. Meredith 1
Lt. Com. Turner (Tamar) 0	Capt. Cordon 1
Lieut. Dicken (Tamar) 1	Lieut. Halford 0
Lieut. Taylor (Tamar) 1	Lt. Col. Wyndham 1

FOURSONES.	
Midshipman Morgan (Curlew) 1	Major Downing 0
Lt. Com. Halliley (Curlew) 1	Major Humphreys 0
Rev. Crole Rees (Tamar) 1	Capt. Murray 1
Pay-Com. Boucher (Tamar) 0	Major Edwards 1
Pay-Com. Vining (Tamar) 1	Col. Taylor 1
Lt. Com. Gilchrist (Tamar) 1	Major Hickling 0
Commr. Turner (Tamar) 1	Major Lloyd 1
Pay-Lieut. Com. Stern (Tamar) 1	Lieut. Dodginton 1
Eng. Capt. Garwood (Tamar) 1	Capt. Meredith 1
Lt. Com. Turner (Tamar) 1	Capt. Cordon 1
Lieut. Dicken (Tamar) 1	Lieut. Halford 1
Lieut. Taylor (Tamar) 1	Lt. Col. Wyndham 1
Total 10	Total 10

LEAGUE CRICKET.

C.S.C.C. 1st v. INDIAN REC. CLUB.

The following will represent Civil Service on the Indians ground at 2 p.m. to-morrow:—G. R. Sayer (captain), B. C. Wickett, W. H. Edmonds, F. J. Ling, E. C. Fincher, D. E. Strange, E. E. Dunkley, W. Hill, F. A. Bacon, G. Knight and W. Harding.

INDIAN R.C. 2nd XI. v. CIVIL SERVICE C.C. 2nd XI.

The following will represent the Indian Recreation Club in a League Match against the Civil Service Cricket Club, to-morrow, on the Civil Service ground, at 2.15 p.m. sharp:—S. A. B. Ismail, Omar Ismail, J. S. Curran, N. Kitchell, A. H. Maday, E. Ali Moosdeen (capt.), R. Rumsdell, A. K. Minzu, Y. A. Wabab, R. Nazarin and E. Moosdeen. Reserve: F. M. Arculli.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG R.C. v. H.M.S. "CAIRO."

The following will represent Hongkong R.C. v. H.M.S. "Cairo" on Saturday (kick-off, 4.15 p.m.) at Happy Valley:—W. Keegan, O. J. Shannon, A. M. D. Wallace, J. D. McClatchie and S. J. Jordain; G. N. Smyth and V. G. Smyth; G. C. Tinson, H. G. Hegarty, A. G. Lamplugh, H. A. Mabey, D. Logan, J. W. R. McPhail, W. R. Andrews and M. E. H. Penfold.

FOOTBALL.

SOUTH CHINA A.A. v. H.M.S. "AMBROSE."

The following will represent South China A.A. to-morrow in this 1st division match v. H.M.S. "Ambrose," on the Navy "A" ground, at 4.15 p.m.:—Lau Hing Cheung, Chan So and Fung Tai; Cheung Wing Shing, Leung Tai Fong and Leung Yik Hong; Lau Tak Chung, Au Kit Sang, Wong Ping Chung, Ip Kau and Chu Kwong Young.

SOUTH CHINA A.A. "A" v. U.A.C.

In this 2nd division match on the Navy ground to-morrow at 2.45 p.m., the South China A.A. team will be composed of Hui Shing Yiu; Chan Chun Sang and Fok Ping In; Chan Pui, Lau Hong Wing and Li Siu Ying; Chan Kwong Lu, Tsai Ping Fan, Leung Wing Tak, Pang Wah Hing and Ko Sik Wai.

SOUTH CHINA A.A. "B" v. CLUB.

In this 2nd division match on the South China ground, to-morrow at 2.45 p.m., the home team will be as follows:—Wong Chuen Shua; Tam Fong and Kwok Sin Yan; Lam Yuk Ying, Tsou Kam Moon and Cheung Cheuk Nam; So Chung Ming, Kam Fook, Li Wai Tong, Tin Koon Sau and Tsang Tsui.

UNITED v. SOUTH CHINA "A."

The following will represent the United in the above League second division fixture, to-morrow on Navy "A" ground, kick-off at 2.45 p.m.:—J. Beach, B. A. Hyder and Hopper; Urquhart, Brown and Leonard; Bandran, W. Hyder, W. Curtis, May and Payne. Reserve: A. Young.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE BANK OF TAIWAN.

ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The balance sheet of the bank for the half year ended 30th June shows a net profit of yen 3,138,080. A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum absorbed yen 2,250,000 leaving yen 1,601,548 to be carried forward to next account.

The following are extracts from the President's speech at the general meeting of shareholders recently held at Tokyo:—

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN JAPAN.
In Japan the half-year, ending June 30th, 1931, commenced and closed with the general business depression, caused by the financial disturbances of 1929, still unabated. Foreign trade fell off considerably, prices continued to decline, business was dull, and enterprises were sharply curtailed with the result that profits diminished generally. The total of exports and imports for Japan proper during the half-year under review was only yen 1,137,000,000 as against yen 2,750,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1930—a decline of over 50 per cent. This decline was in part due to the general depression of business in Europe and America, to the depreciation of silver, and to the slack market in the South Seas; but the money value of the trade of the half-year was also largely reduced by the decline of prices. The number of corporations formed or enlarged during the period did not reach one-third of the number for the first half of 1930; while the list of corporations which were dissolved or forced to reduce their capital was four times as large. In a word, Japanese business was then struggling in the depths; and indeed, the present still calls for consolidation, reorganization, and preparation for the future. A revival of active business cannot be said to be very near.

Under such conditions, the banks on the one hand were unable to relax their guard, which had become very strict, while on the other hand the demand for funds fell off markedly, the consequence being that unemployed funds increased, and the rate of interest fell. At the beginning of March, the banks declared a reduction of interest on deposits. The low rate of interest stimulated the flotation of public bonds and debentures, which during the half-year amounted to over yen 740,000,000 but even this amount was not enough to tighten the money market, for idle money was still abundant in the coffers of the banks.

FOREIGN TRADE OF FORMOSA.

In Formosa it was the same as in the mother country. The total trade of the island during the half-year was over yen 1,176,000,000, exports to the mother country and abroad amounting to yen 1,044,000,000, and imports to yen 72,000,000. This was a decrease of 60 per cent, in exports and 30 per cent, in imports from the figures for the corresponding period of 1930, and makes a total decrease of yen 55,000,000.

CHINA.

The domestic affairs of China, our nearest neighbour, were still gravely unsettled, and in her southern provinces, actual fighting took place between northern and southern factions. The consequent business situation was made still worse by the decline in silver, which by deranging exchange affected trade with China to a considerable extent. The total of Japan's trade with China (including Hongkong) for the half-year was yen 272,000,000, a decrease of yen 131,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

CHINESE NATIONAL OPINION.

A REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY WANTED.

A Peking message says:—Mr. Peng Kuei-hsien, a member of the Chihli Provincial Assembly, has advanced a proposal that, in the absence of Parliament, the existing provincial assemblies throughout the country should appoint delegates to form an assembly representative of Chinese national opinion in order that during the Pacific Conference, a circular telegram embodying this suggestion is now being drafted and will be issued as soon as it has been approved by a majority of the Assembly.

GARRISON LEAGUE.

LEAGUE TABLE TO DATE.

CLUB.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	GOALS.
83 Co. R.G.A.	4	2	1	1	4	7	5
"E" Co. Wilks	2	0	0	0	3	4	4
"D" Co. Wilks	2	1	0	0	8	3	4
8r Co. R.G.A.	2	1	0	0	3	4	4
87 Co. R.G.A.	3	1	1	1	13	3	3
"C" Co. Wilks	3	1	2	0	7	5	2
R.E.	2	0	2	1	2	5	1
Staffs	3	0	2	1	1	12	1

At the Navy and Army match on the Military ground, Sookunpo, at 4 p.m. to-day, a collection will be made for the British Red Cross Society.

GOLF IN JAPAN.

Mr. Z. Tanaka of Tokyo has won the amateur golf championship of Japan at the Tokyo Golf Club with a medal score of 104 for the 36 holes. His victory was a surprise as with the withdrawal of Mr. H. Kawasaki the victory was considered by practically all golfers to be Mr. C. G. Osborne of the Yokohama team. Mr. Osborne's score was 108. Mr. B. E. de Rainnes of the Yokohama team and Mr. K. Akohoshi of Tokyo tied with 109 for third. Twenty-six players competed.

Although Messrs. Thos. Cook and Sons are closing down their Manila Office on the 30th inst. they will still continue to advertise the Philippine Islands with a view to popularising tourist travel to the islands.

CHILD LABOUR AT SHANGHAI.

The North-China Daily News is publishing a series of articles on the labour problem in Shanghai factories, and as the subject is of special local interest at the present time in view of the recently published report of the Committee which has investigated the subject of child labour in Hongkong we reproduce part of what our Shanghai contemporary has to say on this branch of the subject:—

To begin with, it is doubtful whether Shanghai realizes to the full the numbers of children employed in mills and factories. People whirl through Yangtzepoo in motor-cars on their way to Wootung and those whose business takes them to cotton mills, silk filatures, the docks, electric light and water works see something of the district, but the most of Shanghai never passes in this none too salubrious but vastly wealthy region and therefore knows little of it.

At the present time in Yangtzepoo, there are five cotton mills under British control, two big Japanese owned concerns, about a dozen lesser Japanese mills and purely Chinese ones every few score yards. With a few at Jessfield it is estimated by one of the leading men in the business that there must be at least 50 cotton mills in or on the borders of the Settlement. And more and more are going up. Not hundreds, but thousands of children, down to the age of about 8 or 9 years, are employed. There are hundreds more in the silk filatures, lace factories, tobacco factories and other manufacturing concerns. So many, indeed, that a representative of the North-China Daily News who has been making inquiries could not find anyone prepared to give even an approximate estimate of their number.

One could have gone into one of the mills and watched the children at work—there is really no difficulty about that, for the managers do not seek to hide anything and one judges that they would welcome a solution—but what would have been the use? The investigator might have been so soured at the sight of the children at work that he would have been blind to any other side to the question. Or he might have seen hundreds of children shily giggling as Chinese children usually do when under the inspection of a strange foreigner and possibly have come away with the impression that the children are as happy as they could be.

All it is necessary to do is to walk down Yangtzepoo on a cold, wet winter's morning when a shift is just going on duty, or in any weather when a shift is coming off. The sight will be all-sufficient proof that here is a state of affairs which ought to be remedied. Dirty, indifferently clothed, obviously underfed, shockingly ragged little boys and girls are brought up, 10 or 15 on a wheelbarrow, or are herded along the streets in the charge of bullying parents, more distant relations, foster-parents, or, what is only too many cases, "owners" with no associations of kinship.

Are the children willing? A look at their faces will supply the negative. If this is not sufficient, recall the tale of the little famine refugees from the provinces sent down to Shanghai to "learn a trade." A month in the mills and back they all went to the country, even though it was to face starvation.

There is not the slightest suggestion that the mill owners or directors are slave drivers. There are men among them whose character, well-known and respected, is implicit proof that child labour has forced its way in rather than that it has been sought, and that the evil is not easy to counteract.

LONG HOURS SMALL PAY.

As for the actual conditions of labour. On this it is not easy to be definite, for there are so many children employed in mills of widely varying standards. In some the shifts are shorter, in others longer, but, sad though it is, it is nevertheless a fact that thousands of the children do as much as 12 hours a day and the average, estimated generously, would not appear to be anything less than 10 hours a day. The pay varies considerably. Some are paid by the month and receive 24 or 35, whilst others get a daily rate, varying according to their ability, 10 cents a day apparently being about the minimum and the most of them are paid about \$12. The hours of their elders are about the same and the rates of pay go up to about \$25 a month, or in some cases a little higher. There are mills which will be able to prove that they are more generously, but these figures are given as a general average.

In the main the factories are not unwholesome places, but are generally well built and boast a higher standard of sanitation than most other industrial concerns in China, but safeguards on the machinery are practically unknown. Serious accidents happen almost daily and a lady social worker tells how, only a few days ago, whilst she was visiting at a hospital, three mangled children were brought in, one with its scalp torn off, another with its arms terribly lacerated and the third with a leg all but amputated. The remedy as to this is obvious and in these days compulsion should hardly be necessary.

PHILIPPINES' TARIFFS.

TAXES ON RICE.

A Bill has been presented in the Senate to raise the tariff for rice from 2.40 to 6 pesos per hundred kilogrammes husked, and from 80 centavos to 3.20 pesos per hundred kilogrammes unhusked. The Bill provides that the Governor shall, with the consent of the Senate, have the right to suspend the high tariff or to take off all tariff in an emergency. It would bar Chinese and Japanese grain.

There is a wide difference between a statesman and a politician. A statesman is a man seeking an opportunity to do something for everybody, but the politician is a man seeking an opportunity to do everybody for something.

A MIRROR OF JAPAN.

MILITARY POWER OR TRADE.

PUBLIC OPINION AND REALITIES.

A correspondent signing himself "Pacificus" sends to the Times the following interesting comment on a striking article from the Times Special Correspondent in the Far East: Your Correspondent's picture of Tokyo is, I believe, quite accurate, as is also his statement that "Tokyo is evidence of the determination of the people to become great and to compare with the nations of the West. One cannot spend a day in the capital of Japan without becoming convinced that it is the centre of something large and powerful. Behind the activity, the character, industry, persistence, and the qualities that make for greatness." His analysis, however, that there are anomalies, inconsistencies, and "signs of arrested development" and in explanation of the arrested development of Tokyo he suggests that "nobody is powerful or influential enough to dispute the central fact that the ultimate government of the country is in the hands of a certain few, who are above Parliament and the people, and that these few are convinced that the future of Japan depends upon the military power, and are determined to use all available resources for the building up of such power."

If this be a truthful analysis of the position in Japan, it is certainly startling. Japan owes much to her Army and to her Navy, and it is quite comprehensible that the men, or their successors, who built up these admirably organized services should wish to maintain and strengthen them to the utmost of their country's economic capacity. This may be admitted without charging Japan with "militarism," "navism," or any other "ism." A patriotic view from a professional angle. Naturally, your Correspondent does not make any such charge. He merely states what he believes to be the facts. But is not the economic capacity of Japan largely dependent upon her now extensive industries, and are not these industries themselves dependent upon Japanese ability to find markets for manufactured goods? It may be argued, and some Japanese officers do argue, that industrial development may be a source of weakness unless adequate provision is made for national security, and that a strong Army and Navy are by no means negligible factors whenever a country is engaged in commercial negotiations with another country. It is all a question of proportion, and the question which seems now to be exercising public opinion in Japan is whether the efforts of the military and naval authorities, and the burden of taxation which they imply, are or are not disproportionate to the economic resources, and to the well-understood needs of the country.

This is not a matter in which foreigners have any voice, though when foreigners happen to be the allies and friends of Japan it is a matter that may affect them deeply. I wish merely to suggest that the case is one for sympathetic inquiry and understanding on the part of those citizens of the British Empire who have some knowledge of Japan, so that they may be able intelligently to appreciate the course of Japanese affairs. In some recent works, notably in Mr. Hector Bywater's "Sea Power in the Pacific," the question of the Japanese armaments and their relation to the economic life of Japan has been very frankly discussed. Though in no way associating myself with the conclusions reached or the recommendations put forward by such writers, I do submit, Sir, that it would be well if the British public could make an effort to acquaint itself with the main data of the Japanese situation, as well as with the positions of other Powers, before the Washington Conference meets. The outcome of the Conference may depend very largely upon the public opinion of the civilized world, and it is essential that public opinion should be rightly informed. You have yourself often insisted that the Washington Conference must not fail, if only because its failure might bring about a situation far more disadvantageous to international confidence than would have existed had it never been convened. Writing as a layman unversed in diplomatic arts, I see no reason why the Washington Conference should not succeed, provided that the delegations which attend it have a firm grasp of the realities of the questions they will discuss, and that they and the Governments of their respective countries enjoy the support of enlightened public opinion.

The world needs nothing so much to-day as the certainty of peace and good will between civilized peoples. Without such certainty trade cannot revive, domestic and international, that must go hand in hand with a revival of trade, be hoped for. The very arguments which you have used in regard to the military position in Germany as affecting the peace and security of Europe apply with even greater force to the problems of peace and security in the Pacific and in the Far East generally.

WHAT YOUR EYES TELL.

If your distant vision is clear, if you can read continuously without pain or discomfort, if your eyes never burn, ache, water or feel irritated, and you have few or no headaches, omit any immediate concern about your eyes. If, on the contrary, any of the above symptoms annoy you, at least have your eyes examined. Glasses may give you unexpected comfort on required occasions. The Refracting Chamber of The Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Refracting & Manufacturing Opticians located in 53, Queen's Road, Central, is at your service, and you can rest assured that glasses will not be recommended unless needed. —Adv.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

PUBLIC MEETING SENDS MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY.

A public meeting of residents, called by the newly-formed League of Fellowship and Service, was held at the Theatre Royal, yesterday afternoon, to give local residents the opportunity of expressing sympathy with the deliberations of the Washington Conference. There was a fairly large assembly in which the Chinese predominated. H.E. the Governor (Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.), who is the patron of the League, occupied the chair and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock and the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak addressed the meeting in support of a resolution that a message be sent to Washington. The proposal the meeting unanimously endorsed.

The CHAIRMAN said it was thought by the League of Fellowship and Service that it would be a useful and appropriate way of inaugurating its activities in the Colony if it sent a message of goodwill to the Conference now about to sit in Washington to consider the affairs of the Pacific—affairs in which, he need hardly say, Hongkong took a great interest. "I should like to say," added His Excellency, "that I am taking the chair, not as Governor of the Colony, but as patron of the League of Fellowship and Service."

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock thanked His Excellency for taking the chair and for the great compliment he paid to the League in so doing; it was a tribute showing His Excellency's opinion of the useful work the League would perform in the future. Mr. Pollock moved the following resolution:—That a telegram worded as follows be sent to Washington:—

"President Harding, Washington. Public meeting Hongkong residents sends greeting to the Conference and expresses earnest hope for just and permanent settlement problems Far East and Pacific."

He said the meeting would have gathered from the newspapers that the League of Fellowship and Service was already proving a success. It had only been launched a few weeks and they had now 250 members and more were coming in from day to day. It was an interesting fact, worthy of note, that the membership included persons of all nationalities. (Applause). That was what they hoped for. Everybody was entitled to join the League, women as well as men. They even hoped to have a much larger membership than at present. They had met, now, to carry out the first object of the League, which was:—

"To promote good fellowship and peace between all Nations."

The Speaker thought that this was the most important object. It was the duty of everyone to promote such an object as that. As regards the sending of the proposed telegram to Washington, that only represented a beginning of their work from an international point of view. He hoped it would be possible to establish an international club, which would be open to all nations, irrespective of race and creed. They had various shades of view in the Colony. He was rather interested to find that there were some gentlemen in Hongkong who thought that the Washington Conference did not concern them and concerned statesmen only. He felt sure that those who were present at the meeting did not share this view but Mr. Pollock thought some observations by H.E. the Governor at one of Dr. Hodgkin's lectures should convince them of their error. His Excellency urged that, in order to make the League of Nations a success, it was necessary that everyone should put aside the hard feelings of the past and cultivate a spirit of unity and sympathy with other nations.

Mr. Pollock said that, so far as he was aware, there was no actual branch of the League of Nations in existence in Hongkong. The League of Fellowship and Service with its wide membership might not unwittingly, take the place of a Hongkong branch of the League of Nations. Continuing Mr. Pollock said that the third rule of the League was that all persons, irrespective of race or creed, might become members of the League. There was no ballot, no restriction, no exclusion, any one who sent his or her name in would be at once enrolled and he hoped a considerable number would join the League, and so demonstrate that Hongkong was in earnest in its desire to promote international goodwill. (Applause).

What of the position of Christians in this matter? Surely their duty was to support a movement of this kind; Christians should not forget that the first Christian message was one of peace upon earth and goodwill towards men. "Surely, too," said Mr. Pollock, "we should remember that those gallant men who died for us in the war passed away, many of them, with the vision before them that by their death they were going to ensure that this world should be a better place in the future. (Applause). Are we going to be false to the trust which that band of deathless heroes has laid upon us? What do we mean by the words 'just and permanent' in regard to the settlement of Pacific problems? We mean two things, at least, that justice must be done to all without any prejudice and irreproach of race and creed, and that we must seek to arrive at a mutual understanding in a generous spirit and not in an envious and self-seeking one. These are the principles which should underlie the message we are sending to Washington."

Mr. Pollock added that he looked upon the Conference as one of the most important events during his 33 years of residence in the Colony. It was fraught with enormous possibilities for evil or for good. If the statesmen could not rise to the level of the great opportunity given them by President Harding, there were grave fears that the world might be confronted, at no distant date, with another great war, which the further discoveries (Continued at foot of next column.)

COMPANY MEETING.

THE HONGKONG AND CANTON ICE MANUFACTURING CO.

The statutory meeting of the Hongkong and Canton Ice Manufacturing Company, Ltd., was held yesterday, at noon at the registered office of the Company.

Mr. J. Bell Irving occupied the chair and the following shareholders were present:—Messrs. E. J. Chapman, M. S. Northcott, Chan Nai Pan, Chan Pun Kow, Chan Lu Nam, H. W. Page, A. Stradman the Rev. Father Souvey and M. Manuk (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen—The first report of the Hongkong and Canton Ice Manufacturing Co. issued in accordance with the provisions of the Hongkong Companies Ordinance 1911-21 have been in your hands for the prescribed period and with your permission I will take same as read.

You will notice that out of the total of 40,000 shares 37,922 have been allotted and paid for in full with the exception of \$2,500 still owing thereon. Since the issue of the report, however 100 more shares have been taken up and paid for thus leaving 1,078 shares to be disposed of. It is the intention of your directors to sell these shares on the market.

The building is now completed and we are in a position to commence operations, but owing to the nuisance of noise and smoke we are prevented by the authorities in Shamshau from turning out ice, but these matters are now engaging the attention of your Engineers and we hope in a very short time to overcome these difficulties and to carry on with the work. I might mention that the delay in the completion of the building has been entirely due to labour troubles and strikes, but for these we would have been able, as originally intended, to manufacture ice during the summer months.

The object of this meeting is solely to place before you a statement showing the manner in which the funds of the Company have been disposed of and the progress made and if any shareholder would like to ask any questions I shall be glad to answer to the best of my ability.

Mr. Northcott: May I ask, Mr. Chairman, if we are building on the Shamshau? The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

There being no further comment the meeting was declared closed.

of modern science would make even more terrible than the last. Many would have read in Mr. H. G. Wells' recent book "The Salvaging of Civilisation" the terrible picture he drew of the future of civilisation unless the nations turned themselves seriously and in earnest towards the path of peace. That was one side of the picture, but if—as they are all hoped and prayed that they are—better and more reasonable counsels prevailed at Washington, then the Conference might be regarded as a turning point in the future of the human race and a stepping stone towards that splendid conception, the creation of a World State.

when the nations are united, When the flag shall be unfurled Of the Parliament of Man and the Federation of the world.

The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK said:—Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen.—The eloquent speech of my honourable friend, Mr. Pollock, must have made as strong and profound an appeal to you as it has to me. No one can be in disagreement with his noble sentiments, and with fervency. The world has got to such a state that, unless all the nations bend their highest efforts to stay its mad career, civilisation will inevitably become extinct. I do not propose to dilate upon the recent upheavals, both political and economic, which have entailed so wide and so grievous a distress and suffering upon the world. Suffice it to say that the present ills of mankind have been caused more by the work of mankind itself than by natural visitations. It is my devout wish, as it must be the devout wish of everyone present, that those who take part in the Pacific Conference may be given wisdom to achieve a just and permanent peace—a peace that will ensure for us a new world in which the ideals preached by Jesus Christ and Confucius will be practised; in which the spirit of domination and the instinct for self-aggrandisement and envy will be dispelled by mutual help, mutual love, and a universal desire to uplift humanity to a higher plane. (Applause). Ladies and Gentlemen, with these words I beg to second the resolution. (Applause).

The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. Pollock proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the patron of the League, Sir Edward Stubbs for so kindly coming to preside. (Applause). The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledgment said: It is a pleasure to me to preside at so well attended a meeting. I did not intend to say anything, but Mr. Pollock's reference to certain comments in the newspapers will lead me to say one thing. The question has been raised, what is the actual use of a small place like Hongkong sending telegrams of this kind? I think the answer is that what we want to do—what everybody wants to do, if the League of Nations is to be a success, is to produce an atmosphere of goodwill and international fellowship. (Applause). The importance of our message lies in the fact that we here feel that each of us is a focus of that international goodwill and we thus assist in creating an atmosphere which we hope may become more general. Each of you is able to influence his own surroundings and Hongkong, as a whole, is able to influence China and other parts of the world to which its citizens belong. It is therefore with the idea that by this meeting we assist in creating a general atmosphere that I think the League of Fellowship and Service is going to do good work and that is why I have come here to take the chair this afternoon, at the request of Mr. Pollock. (Applause). The proceedings then terminated.

STEWARD'S HANDSOME "PRESENT."

DOUBT ABOUT SHIP'S TOWELS.

Captain Griffith, master of the s.s. *Almeida*, owned by Mr. H.M.H. Nomaze, charged a former head steward of the ship—an Indian—before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, yesterday, with stealing 3 lbs. of tobacco, the Captain's personal property, and curtains and towels worth \$144, the property of the ship.

The Captain told the Magistrate that the defendant was employed for the run from London to Hongkong, his agreement terminating here. After he had left the ship the Captain missed some tobacco which he had in defendant's charge, as there was not room for it in the cabin. Property of the ship was also missed.

Acting Sub-Inspector Field spoke to arresting the defendant at a seamen's boarding house at Wanchai. When the tobacco was found in his room, the defendant said to Captain Griffith, who accompanied the police, "There is the tobacco I stole: you can have it back if you want it."

The defence was that the steward thought the 3 lbs. of tobacco was given him for his own and not to store for the Captain.

The Magistrate: "You don't mean to say you think he gave all that to you as a present?"

The defendant persisted that he did think so.

As to the charge of stealing towels, the only towels found were three or four which bore the name of the Hamburg-Amerika Line, and the defendant said he had had them for a long time.

That charge, therefore, was dismissed for lack of evidence, but on the first charge a fine of \$100, or four weeks' imprisonment, was imposed.

GRANDMA GETS EXCITED.

LIFE ON THE PRAYA.

Grandma, her offspring and her offspring's offspring, were having an *affreux* lunch on the Praya. Grandma, a plump woman with a bovine expression, still in middle life (for three generations spring up rapidly in China) saw a young rogue snatch a bangle from one of her grandchildren. Little impeded by the victim's aunt, aged one, whom she was carrying on her back, Grandma gave chase, crying "Save life," in a manner that recalls Mr. Tracy Tupman's efforts to convey a clear idea of Mr. Pickwick's disaster when he took part in a Christmas frolic on a frozen pond. Grandma was in time to see the boy dragged from under a pile of baskets in the central market, where he had taken refuge and, surrounded by pulling babies, she gave evidence at the Police Court, yesterday, which led to the young rascal being whipped.

ALLEGED THEFT OF CURRENT.

FORMER ELECTRIC COMPANY EMPLOYEE CHARGED.

Mr. Turner, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, obtained a remand at the Magistracy, yesterday, for a case which he described as an unusual one. A former employee of the Hongkong Electric Co. and another coolie were charged with stealing current by tapping wires. It was alleged that the first defendant had used the knowledge he had acquired in the course of his employment to connect with the supply wire outside the house where he lived and obtain light for nothing.

The Magistrate: Did he provide the whole floor with free light?

Mr. Turner: No; only two cubicles. A remand until Monday afternoon was granted.

"GENTLY, BROTHER, GENTLY."

ONE PUBLIC RICKSHA COOLIE FASTER THAN TWO PRIVATE ONES.

Mr. Lindsell was deprived of a little promised relief to the tedium of the day at the police court yesterday. A private ricksha coolie, a hefty fellow, was charged with having assaulted a public ricksha coolie.

Inspector Macdonald explained that the complainant's story at the charge-room over-night was that the private ricksha man had complained to the public one that he put him and his classman to shame for that he, a single individual, ran faster than the two of them. The exponent of the policy of *ca-canny* concluded his homily by giving the public ricksha coolie a black eye.

Unfortunately the complainant failed to attend so that what would probably have been an amusing investigation could not take place.

The Magistrate hinted that the defendant had probably compensated his victim already and told the defendant that as no man accused him he could go.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory.

12 noon, November 10th. Typhoon in about 125 deg. Long. E. 12 deg. Lat. N. moving W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BRITISH LEGION AND ITS MEMBERSHIP.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR—At the British Legion Cabaret Dance the other night one could not help being struck by the large number of men present, both as guests and members, who had never been to any theatre of war and, though doubtless some of them had very good reasons for confining their war services to the local Volunteers, one cannot help feeling the assembly was of a different character to that intended by the promoters of the Legion at Home. I doubt if more than half the men present were entitled to wear service ribbons. Although I am a member myself, I find it exceedingly difficult to induce other ex-service men to join, owing to the fact that some of the Committee as well as many members risked not a hair of their heads in the war. In fact, it is really astonishing to find how many men who have fought in France and elsewhere are holding aloof rather than join the local Legion, which is apparently open to every British male in the Colony and, therefore, loses what should be its essential characteristic.

I understand that applications for membership are flowing in now that the Legion is to entertain the Prince on his visit, and a great many more of the Stonecutters sentries will doubtless be enrolled. The feeling is general, however, that the Prince wants to meet pukka ex-service men—not practically the entire British male population at this gathering. Cannot the luncheon be confined to those entitled to wear service ribbons? It would seem useless to approach the Committee at present constituted, and I make this suggestion through your columns in the hope that others, more influential than myself, will take steps to ascertain the views of the ex-service members of the Branch on this question.

While on this subject I should like to mention that, when we joined, it was understood that this Branch was intended to be an association of Comrades of the War who have shared the same experiences and who retain the same associations, and it by no means implies disparagement of those who were not "fortunate enough to have been 'over there'" when we express a wish to confine the Legion to those who were. We want friendly association of real ex-service men, not a replica of the social institutions that already abound in the Colony.

Enclosing my card, I am, Sir, Yours, etc.

Hongkong, November 10th, 1921.

THE LEPER SCARE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In your valuable paper of 8th inst. a letter under the pseudonym of "Pro Bono Publico" repeated the rumour—I think in good faith—of the existence of lepers in Macao, with the intention of driving away travellers from Macao and Hongkong.

I know nothing about the atrocities inflicted upon the attractive leper-girls in Canton, but what I can assure you is that as soon as a rumour was circulated in this Colony that two hundred lepers had entered this city I ordered the examination of some dozen suspected persons and the only one who was found to be infected with this disease, was sent to the Government leper-house, established by my Government at Pac-Sa-Lam several years ago.

No leper-girl was arrested here and sent to prison; if any should appear she will be interned in the leper-house of Ka-ho.—Yours faithfully,

VIERIA BRANEO, (Commissioner of Police). Macao, November 8th, 1921.

ARMISTICE DAY SERVICE.

WREATH TO BE PLACED ON THE MEMORIAL.

It has been arranged that after the service in St. John's Cathedral, to-day, H.E. the Governor will place a wreath on the War Memorial in the Cathedral compound. The congregation will be asked to follow the choir outside the Cathedral and assemble round the Memorial for this ceremony.

"THE FOOLISH VIRGIN."

"The Foolish Virgin," featuring Clara Kimball Young, is characterised by splendid acting. It is a good picture, carefully staged, and the subject is wholesome. It conveys the lesson to young women not to rush into marriage without investigating the antecedents of their prospective husbands. Mr. Capellani, the author, keeps the spectators in the dark as to the character of "Jim Anthony," the supposed mechanic, who marries the romantically-inclined school-teacher. The fact that he is a thief is not revealed until it is discovered by his wife, Miss Young, as the dreamer of wonderful dreams who marries the first "knight" that appears on her horizon, carries her part with her usual charm and distinction. Conway Tearle is "Conway," the husband who goes out and makes good after his narrow escape from death at the hands of his mother. "Paul Capellani" is the North Carolina doctor who brings back to life the injured "Anthony," protects and cares for Anthony's wife during the years of regeneration, and submerges himself on the return of the man reconstructed.

JAEGER PURE WOOL

NEW SEASON'S GOODS.

OVERCOATS
GOLF COATS
WAISTCOATS
CARDIGANS
MOTOR RUGS
STEAMER RUGS
DRESSING GOWNS.



THE ABOVE ARE
THE LATEST
STYLES & SHADES
AND WE HAVE
THEM IN ALL
SIZES

PURE WOOL

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

MANDER BROTHERS

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WATER PAINTS

Particulars and shade books on application.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741.

HONGKONG

NEW DANCE RECORDS

6138/THAT NAUGHTY WALTZ

6144/ON MIAMI SEORF

6144/IF YOU COULD CARE

6334/MAZIE

6334/TWO SWEET LIPS

6334/NESTLE IN YOUR DADDY'S ARMS

6334/ISPOILED YOU

3388/TODDLE

3379/SIAM SOO

3379/MAKE BELIEVE

3376/ANSWER

3376/O-H-I-O

3372/MY MAMMY

3372/DO YOU EVER THINK OF ME

3368/PEBBLES

3368/TANDANGO

ANDERSON'S

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 3146.

NEW STOCKS IN

WOOL UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY

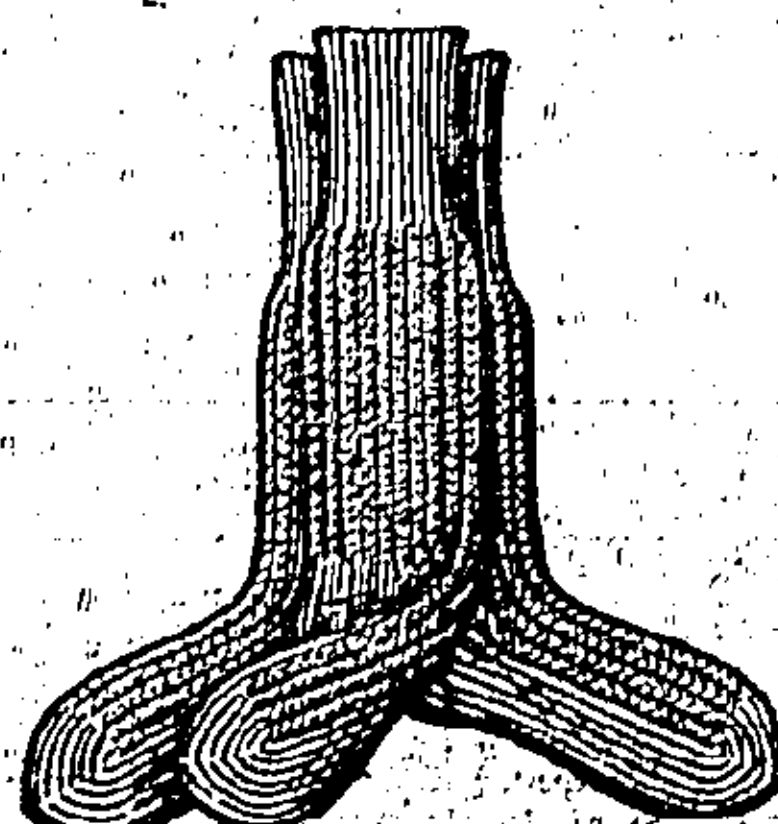
JUST UNPACKED.

SOCKS

Smart new
designs and plain
colours in
CASHMERE and
WORSTED.

UNDERWEAR

All weights and
sizes in LLAMA
and CASHMERE
in
DRAWERS
Knee or
Ankle
length.
Long or
short
sleeves.



DRESSING GOWN.

TRAVELLING RUGS, SWEATERS, SCARVES, GLOVES, etc.

AGENTS FOR
"JAEGER" AND "THETA" SPECIALITIES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

P. P. C.

MR & MRS. P. H. HOLYOAK wish to convey FAREWELL GREETINGS to all friends and regret they have found it impossible to send personal P.P.C. Cards. [1733]

THE LADIES' RECREATION CLUB.

MIXED DOUBLES AMERICAN TOURNAMENT.

(SEALED HANDICAP)

TO be played on SATURDAY, 3rd December, 2.30 p.m. Limited to 16 Couples. Entrance Fee \$1 each. Entries to be sent to the Hon. Secretary or to No. 1 Boy by 28th November. A Member can invite a non-member.

KNOCK-OUT HANDICAP TOURNAMENT. (MIXED DOUBLES)

To start on the 1st December. Entries unlimited. Fee \$1 each. Entries to be sent to the Hon. Secretary or to No. 1 Boy by 28th November. For Members Only. [1734]

THE INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND (KOWLOON)

A SALE OF WORK

IN THE HELINA MAY INSTITUTE ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1921.

From 10 A.M. to 4.30 P.M.

THE Articles for Sale are all Hand Knitted, and of a useful kind, consisting of Ladies' Wool Sports Coats, and Jumpers in various colours and designs; Men's Tennis Coats, Socks and Waist Coats, Babies' Bonnets "Bootees", Socks, Underwear, Gaiters, Coats, etc., etc. Sale will be opened at 10 A.M.

LADY STUBBS

Chairman—Rt. Rev. THE BISHOP OF VICTORIA [1735]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER.

will sell by Public Auction.

on SATURDAY,

11th November, 1921, at 2.30 p.m.

at his Sales Room,

ONE PIANO,

by Arthur Allison Co., London, imported by Lane Crawford and Company.

ONE PIANO,

by Munt Brothers, London.

On view now.

Terms—Cash on delivery. [1736]

S.S. "AMAZONE"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSHALL ISLANDS in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed, and stored at their risks, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remained unclaimed after the 16th Nov., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 19th Nov., or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th Nov., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. R. RODENFUSER, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, November 10th, 1921. [1737]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

The Steamship "WRAY CASTLE"

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 9th Inst. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th Inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd Inst., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th Inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. BILLS of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, October 26th, 1921. [1730]

G. R.

SALE OF OLD ARMY CLOTHING.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of all old Army Clothing for the period ending 31st March, 1922.

Forms of tender will be issued on application to the Chief Ordnance Officer, R.A.O.C. Depot. Samples of Clothing to be sold will be on view at the R.A.O.C. Depot, Queen's Road East, and tenders must reach the Ordnance Office at the above address not later than 12 noon on 15th November, 1921.

[1660]

INTIMATIONS

INSURANCE OFFICES.

NOTICE.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on FRIDAY, 11th November, 1921.

By Order, LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Secretaries.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG. MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG & CANTON. Hongkong, November 9th, 1921. [1727]

NOTICE.

WE have this Day authorised Mr. JOSE CONDE BARRETTO to Sign our name Per Procurator.

THE UNION TRADING CO. LTD.

Hongkong, November 8th, 1921. [1720]

LOST OR STOLEN.

THE Public are hereby warned not to buy or negotiate DEPOSIT RECEIPT No. 177 issued on 28th October, 1921, by the Canton Branch of the DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK, Berlin, for Marks 50,000. The Deposit Receipt has either been LOST or STOLEN. [1713]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Sixty Cents per share will be paid on the 11th day of November, 1921 to members who are on the Register on the 11th day of November, 1921 and also to members in respect of the bonus shares issued in pursuance of the special Resolution passed and confirmed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 13th and 14th days of August 1921, respectively.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 15th November, 1921 to the 15th November, 1921 both days inclusive.

Dated the 7th day November 1921.

By Order of the Board, H.N. BEAUREPAIRE, Secretary.

[1710]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 14th, 15th and 16th November, 1921, commencing each day at 11 A.M. (with a fifteen minute interval from 12.30 to 2.30 P.M.) at Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road, Central, the premises of

Messrs. KONG & KONG (The Oldest Chinese Store in Hongkong) THEIR ENTIRE STOCK

OF JAPANESE AND CHINESE ART GOODS Ancient and Modern

Consisting of— Ivoryware, Silverware, Bronze, Lacquerware, Cloisonnes, Porcelains, Woodcarvings, Embroideries and Furniture, etc., etc.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR COLLECTORS. On view now.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers. [1729]

WISAMAN, LTD.

CHRISTMAS CAKES

and

CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS

for Export.

Price from \$4.00

including packing and tinning.

WISAMAN, LTD.

[1722]

HONGKONG WOMEN'S GUILD

AND THE

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE

GARDEN FETE

AND

SALE OF WORK

aid of Local Charities and other Children's Funds to be held in the grounds of

GOVERNMENT HOUSE By kind permission of H. E. SMITH, R. E. STUBBS, K.C.M.G. on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12TH

at 2 P.M.

THE STALLS will include: The Mayflower Stall, The Blue Stall, Children's Stall, The Dollar Stall, and General Stalls of useful and attractive articles.

THE SIDE SHOWS include: "Goldfish Pond", "The Fairy Well", "Naval Chute", "Punch and Judy", and "Fortune Teller."

ENTERTAINMENT at 6.30 P.M. for CHILDREN.

The Dance of the Magpies and the Toyshop. Music Played by Children.

Admission at Gate in Garden Road: Adults, 50 cents; Children, 20 cents.

By kind permission of Colonel Wyndham and Officers The Wiltshire Band will be in attendance.

[1708]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for

Sarah CK, KK, LM, LN, LR, LT, LU, LW, MA, ME, MZ, NB, NF, A

TO LET—No. 4, Conduit Road, 8 ROOMS. ParLOUR, KITCHEN, Bath and out-houses. Possession November 31st. Apply to—Ho KEE BOYE, Mercury Garage Co., 61, Des Voeux Road C; Tel 1345. [1140]

FOR SALE—VIOLIN. PRESENDA MODEL by Hills, London. Certified eighty years old. With bow and air-tight case. \$8400. Apply. Box N. Q. 6/6, Daily Press, 141

LESSONS. Mrs. BOGLES, who studied in Paris, Berlin, Milan, is prepared to give a limited number of lessons in Singing training for opera or concert. In English, French, and German. For particulars and terms, etc., Apply Peak Hotel. [139]

WANTED to Purchase, complete Furniture and Fixtures of 6 or 8 Roomed House with option of taking over lease of house in good locality. Apply Box. N.P. 6/6, Daily Press Office. [138]

TO LET.

GODOWN at Yau-mah.

For particulars apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO. LTD. [1146]

TO LET.

GODOWN at San Shui Po near Comopolitan Dock. Large open compound in front suitable for the storage of Metal, Lumber, Ores, etc. Marine Lot; approached either from land or water side.

For particulars apply to—W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO. [1134]

TO LET

ONE OFFICE in No. 4, Queen's Road Central to be let.

For particulars apply to—BANK OF CHINA. [1632]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

BUTTER

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.

FROM 1st NOVEMBER 1921.

"DAISY" \$1.25 per lb.

"DAIRYMAID" \$1.15

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD. 53

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND

GENERAL BROKER.

No. 24, D'Aguilar Street, Telephone No. 2932.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS—

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

THURSDAYS—

VALUABLE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

SATURDAYS—

EXCELLENT

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

WE HAVE

Great Varieties of used and unused

POSTAGE STAMPS

Single, Set, Packet, Bags, and

Can Approval Books

FOR COLLECTIONS

GRACA & CO.,

Dealers in Postage Stamps, Post Cards, Seeds, Toys, etc.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

P. O. 620. [166]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.

Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories.

Motor Launch "Dayspring."

[1708]

INTIMATION

GLIMPSSES

OF CHINA.

A series of Vandyck Photo-

gravures illustrating Chinese

life and surroundings.

A suitable present to send

Home for Christmas.

A. S. WATSON &

CO. LTD.,

(Established 1841)

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

PHONE No. 18.

BIRTH.

THORNHILL—At No. 14, Queen's Road, on November 9th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. M. THORNHILL, a son. [1732]

MARRIAGES.

JACK—WILLIAMSON.—On November 10th, JAMES MACKENZIE, second son of Mrs. Jack, and the late Mr. Wm. C. Jack, and MAY SYBIL, younger daughter of Mrs. Williamson, and the late Mr. F. J. Williamson, of Hampstead, London. [1733]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 11TH, 1921.

ARMISTICE DAY.

To-day is the third anniversary of the Armistice which terminated hostilities in the Great War of 1914-1918. For all nations which were engaged in that titanic struggle, November 11th will ever be a red-letter day in the calendar. While it marked the termination of hostilities, and on that account is an occasion for solemn thanksgiving alike by the victors and the vanquished, the dominant thought on this anniversary has been, and will long remain, one of homage to the hosts of brave men who gave their lives for their country; "that great cloud of soldier-heroes whose tents are pitched on Fame's eternal camping ground." Last year on this date in the great metropolis of the British Empire the body of an unknown warrior, exhumed from the battlefields of France, was borne in State and buried in the Valhalla of our race at Westminster, in the presence of His Majesty THE KING and all the most distinguished men of the land, and to-day, just before eleven o'clock, there will be a short military ceremony at the famous Cenotaph erected in Whitehall to "Our Glorious Dead," and representatives of His Majesty and the PRIME MINISTER, as well as the High Commissioners of the Dominions Overseas, and Field-Marshal Lord HAIG, will lay wreaths on the Cenotaph as a tribute to the men who paid the price of victory with their lives. The lesson for the living has never been better expressed than in the memorable words of ABRAHAM LINCOLN in the

Cemetery at Gettysburg, after the civil war in the United States—

"The world will little note or long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did there. It is for us, the living, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought have thus far so nobly advanced. It is for us to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us: that from those honoured dead we may take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that those dead shall not have died in vain."

We have the same thoughts embodied in the striking poem which Lieut. Colonel JOHN MCCRAE, of the Canadian forces, was inspired to write, amid the scenes of battle, after witnessing the burial of a comrade in the shell-churned burial ground of Flanders:—

In Flanders fields the poppies blow Between the crosses row on row, That mark our place; and in the sky The larks, still bravely singing, fly Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead. Short days ago We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow, Loved and were loved, and now we lie In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe: To you from falling hands we throw The torch; be yours to hold it high: If ye break faith with us who die We shall not sleep, though poppies grow In Flanders fields.

For the millions who responded to the call to arms against the aggressive purposes of the Germanic Powers it was "a war to end war," and on the anniversary of the Armistice our thoughts naturally turn from the homage to the dead to a consideration of how far we have travelled on the road to achievement of this ultimate aim—to the time

When the war drums beat no longer And the battle flags are furled In the Parliament of man.

The Federation of the world

So that, as the Poet goes on to picture, "the common sense of most shall hold a fretful realm in awe, and the kindly earth shall slumber, lapt in universal law." We have to-day as an outcome of the great war, more than thirty nations of the world banded together in a League to promote these ideals, and we can, happily, agree with the recent verdict of the Times that the peace of the world has been made more secure by the work which the League has already accomplished. The labours of the League have strengthened hope and belief in the possibility of abolishing war as a means of settling the international disputes of civilised peoples. It is singularly appropriate that Armistice Day should have been chosen as the date for the assembling of the epoch-marking conference of nations at Washington for the purpose of finding a solution of the problems of the Pacific region which threaten to become a menace to the peace of the world, and also to seek arrangements whereby the armament of nations may be reduced. No greater help could be given to the League of Nations in its labours to assure the permanent peace of the world than the fulfilment of the hopes which have inspired the convocation of the Washington Conference, and if Armistice Day should come to be regarded in the future history of the world as the day which gave birth to movements which assured the abolition of war, it will become a day which not only this generation but all succeeding generations will never cease to honour.

Mrs. F. C. Jenkin is leaving for Home on the Atuta Maru this morning.

The Fire Brigade was called out twice on Wednesday evening to chimney fires.

A Chinese Company has been formed at Peking to undertake the manufacture of electrical apparatus.

Brigadier-General E. B. Macnaghton was among the passengers who left by the Empress of Asia yesterday.

Among to-day's advertisements an announcement is made of two Tennis tournaments at the Ladies' Recreation Club.

A Bill has been introduced by an unofficial member of the Federal Council of the Malay States to provide for the registration of domestic servants. The Bill has 29 clauses.

Attention is drawn to the annual sale of work of the Industrial Institute for the Blind, Kowloon, to be held in the Helena May Institute on Tuesday, November 15th, from 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

The first prize in the cash sweep on the race for the Championship at Shanghai races amounted to \$225,600. It is said to have been won by a member of the Kobi Club.

Mr. W. Inglis will be agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Kobe during the absence of Mr. E. E. Deacon, who is proceeding to England on leave.

The Metropolitan Police Administration (Peking) announces that a census taken during the autumn shows the total population of Peking to be 924,334. These figures do not include the suburbs.

As will be seen from our advertisement columns, the remainder of the stock of Messrs. Komor and Komor will be sold by auction on the premises next week, beginning on Monday. The articles will be on view to-day and to-morrow until one o'clock in the afternoon on each day.

A child of 10 made the gruesome discovery of her own father's body, stabbed to death, in a field near Samshuipo on Wednesday. The man, who was a shopkeeper and lived at 69, Peiho Street, had been missing since the previous night. There were several stab wounds in the body but robbery was evidently not the motive for money and valuables in the pockets had not been removed.

A Japanese company proposes to build a foreign style hotel at Yokohama. The hotel is to be erected on the site directly across from the Yokohama Central Station by the side of the Yokohama-Tokyo railway line. The cost will be ¥1,000,000, all stock in the company being fully paid up now. The building is to be four and five stories high with 300 rooms. The first floor will be devoted entirely to an office, lobby, dining room and recreation rooms. It will be built of reinforced concrete.

The most noteworthy feature of Viscount Northcliffe's brief stay in Japan probably, says the Japan Advertiser, will be the absence of the formal and official entertainments which might have been expected to greet the coming of so distinguished a visit. There are two reasons for this: One is Lord Northcliffe's own desire to be left free from any programme of formal entertainment in order that he may learn as much as possible of Japan during his stay; the other is that the episode a few months ago at Washington, where a break between Lord Northcliffe and the British Foreign Office resulted in the cancellation of an invitation to dinner at the British Embassy, has made official Japan view the entertainment of the distinguished visitor as a "very delicate question." We may add that there is also the telegram sent to the Times from Hongkong by Lord Northcliffe's instructions, which his lordship has seen fit in Japan to repudiate, though he personally handed to the Times representative the typewritten message to be cabled.

THE COLONY'S BATHING BEACHES.

HOW THEY ARE PATRONISED.

We have received from the Colonial Secretariat copy of the records kept at the various bathing beaches during the summer, and in the case of the beaches at North Point and Kennedy Town comparative statistics are supplied. Whether the absence of figures this season showing how many Parsees and Indians bathed at North Point is due to their failure to patronise the beach or from any other cause is unexplained. We reproduce the tables below:—

STONECUTTER'S ISLAND BATHING BEACH.

Record for Season 1921.

Nationality. 1921.

Europeans:—

Civilians 1,431

Soldiers and Sailors 583

Portuguese 1,240

Chinese 226

Japanese —

Parsee —

Indian —

Total 3,875

1

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GUILDHALL BANQUET.

SPEECHES BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND EARL CURZON.

LONDON, November 10th.

Mr. Lloyd George in a speech at the Guildhall banquet declared that the Washington Conference had not come too soon, for countries were amassing fresh engines of war which were becoming a hundred times more destructive. He was of opinion that disarmament was the only road to safety. He declared that every man and woman of British blood had been taught to regard a serious quarrel with America as unthinkable and that attitude in itself guaranteed peace between the two powerful communities.

IRELAND.

Mr. Lloyd George spoke guardedly of the Irish situation in order not to prejudice the negotiations. He admitted that a critical stage was being reached, but he was in no way despondent. He declared that the country was burdened with the largest debt incurred by any nation and this had produced a terrible crisis, but he believed the worst was past. Improvement was slow, but it was sure. Britain's credit was firm and uncracked. Our exports in October were the best since March.

Earl Curzon declared that all eyes turned with eager expectation to Washington. Unity of international action was the sole remedy for the evils from which the world was suffering.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

WIDER REPRESENTATION FROM DISTANT COUNTRIES URGED.

GENEVA, November 9th.

The Labour Conference is discussing the report of the International Labour Office. Mr. Matsumoto, the Japanese workers' delegate, supported a recommendation made by Mr. Joshi, Indian workers' delegate, urging wider representation from distant countries on the staff of the Labour Office and also the establishment of branches of the Labour Office in distant countries. Mr. Gupta, Indian government delegate, declared that the office was still in its infancy. He deprecated illusions regarding the competence of the Conference which was not a legislative body, but an institution established to effect co-operation between three component groups.

AUSTRALIA AND COTTON.

PROPOSAL TO GROW IT WITH KANAKA LABOUR.

MELBOURNE, November 10th.

The newspaper *Age* says that the Federal Government is considering a proposal, by a South Australian syndicate, to secure a hundred square miles of the Northern Territory for growing cotton on a large scale. The syndicate wants to introduce Kanaka labour on condition that each Kanaka returns home after six months' service.

MAIL ROBBERIES.

MARINES DETAINED TO ACT AS GUARDS.

LONDON, November 10th.

A thousand marines have been detailed to fulfil the role of handyman as guards on mail trains all over the country in consequence of robbers' attacks. The Postmaster-General reports that during the year ended April the Department lost a million and a half sterling through mail robberies and the attacks have since increased.

NEW YORK MAYORALTY.

MR. Hylan RE-ELECTED.

New York, November 10th.

Mr. Hylan has been re-elected mayor by a plurality of 420,000.

AMERICA'S UNKNOWN WARRIOR.

WASHINGTON, November 9th.

The cruiser *Olympia*, containing the American unknown warrior, has arrived.

TEST CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS AND SOUTH AFRICANS DRAW AT DURBAN.

DURBAN, November 10th.

The first test match resulted: Australians 289 and 324 for 7 wickets. The innings was declared. Macartney scored a brilliant 117.

The South Africans scored 232 and 184 for seven wickets. The match was drawn.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

HOW AUSTRALIA STANDS TO GAIN OR LOSE.

MELBOURNE, November 9th.

Mr. Hughes in a speech said that the whole of the British Empire favoured disarmament. Australia had most to lose and most to gain from the Washington Conference.

EARLIER CABLES.

MOVEMENT BY BRITISH WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS.

LONDON, November 9th.

Sixty-nine women's organizations representing three million members of social, political, and industrial societies, are sending delegates to the League of Nations demonstration at the Central Hall, Westminster, on the evening of Armistice Day, when Lady Astor, Lady Bonham Carter, and others will speak on the Washington Conference.

A BETTER WORLD.

Mr. Balfour has landed at Montreal. Interviewed, he expressed the belief that the Washington Conference would do much to promote a better world.

AMERICA'S NAVAL BUILDING PROGRAMME.

WASHINGTON, November 9th.

Reports that the Senate might pass the Pomeroy resolution suspending the United States naval building programme gained increased credence when it became known that Senator Pomeroy had visited President Harding urging the propriety of such action as being the best evidence of American good faith.

AMERICAN DISARMAMENT PROBLEM.

WASHINGTON, November 7th.

It is understood that at a joint meeting between the American disarmament delegates and an advisory committee of twenty-one, consisting of Government experts and representatives of the public, Mr. Hughes (Secretary of State) presented an preliminary survey of the problems to be dealt with, and former Senator Sutherland pledged the fullest co-operation of the advisory committee, of which he is chairman.

BRITISH COMMERCE IN CHINA.

NECESSITY OF ENCOURAGING STUDENTS.

LONDON, November 9th.

A strong appeal for British commerce to play a greater part in the development of China was made by Mr. Chao Han-chiu, the Chinese Charge d'Affaires. Addressing the Rotary Club in London, he stated that no other country in the world except the Colonies suited Britain's purposes better than China, whose commercial door was open wide to the whole world, but practically closed to Britain. He declared that China's greatest need at present was peace and justice, and urged Britain to lend a helping hand whenever necessary to ward off foreign interference, which tended to damage the sovereignty and independence of China. He denied that internal trouble stood in the way of foreign trade or that foreign assistance was needed to solve internal problems. He recommended Britain to grant greater facilities to enable Chinese students to come to Britain, and pointed out that there were only 250 Chinese students in England compared with 3,000 in America. This was not because the Chinese preferred America to England, educationally, but was due to America providing facilities and means. He drew attention to the part played by America by means of the indemnity fund, which America returned to China, and outlined American efforts, notably in welcoming Chinese students to learn practical work in their factories. Firms on the West Coast were supporting the Chinese while undergoing training and then despatching them home to act as American goods. Thus America had won Chinese good feeling and reaped untold benefits as evidenced by her increasing trade. He urged Britain to act similarly to their mutual advantage.

ARMISTICE CELEBRATIONS AT HOME.

FIELD-MARSHAL HAIG'S TRIBUTE.

LONDON, November 9th.

The troops to participate in the ceremony at the Cenotaph and at Westminster Abbey on Armistice Day, include three ex-Servicemen.

Field-Marshal Haig will place on the Cenotaph a cushion composed of Flanders' poppies with the inscription: "From Douglas Haig" wrought in bay-leaves.

The new stone of the tomb of the Unknown Warrior to be unveiled consists of marble from Waterloo (Belgium) with the inscription in brass letters inset in the marble: "Eight men have been occupied day and night for a month past hand-drilling the inscription: 'A Remembrance Poem' will be recited at the theatre."

THE IRISH QUESTION.

ULSTER PARLIAMENT FIRM.

LONDON, November 9th.

The Ulster Cabinet arrived in London this morning and immediately assembled at the Savoy Hotel to discuss the written proposals submitted to them for an All-Ireland Parliament, after which it was announced that they unanimously approved the firm attitude maintained by Sir James Craig in the interests of Ulster.

Mr. Lloyd George has arranged to meet the Ulster representatives to-morrow evening to give further information and explanations of many questions raised, after which the Ulster Cabinet will submit its final replies in writing.

BREACHES OF TRUCE.

In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Brown stated that the police in Ireland reported 595 breaches of the truce, including 298 cases of kidnapping, in 141 of which persons had been released. In 150 cases the breaches related to drilling etc., not entailing interference with individuals. Mr. Brown stated that a number of kidnappers had been punished.

[The speaker referred to in the above message is presumably Mr. T. W. Brown, the Unionist member for Down (North).]

THE MINERS' SUBSIDY.

GOVERNMENT WILL MAKE FURTHER GRANT.

LONDON, November 9th.

Mr. Lloyd George received the Miners' Executive at Downing Street and confirmed the Government's refusal to pay the miners a subsidy of the £3,000,000, the unexpended balance of the Government's subsidy of £10,000,000 to the mining industry.

HUNGARIAN SITUATION EASIER.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN DEMOBILISATION.

LONDON, November 9th.

Relaxation of the tension in the south-east of Europe is indicated in a Prague message stating that Czecho-Slovakian army has begun to demobilise.

SIR CHARLES ADDIS.

COMING TO THE EAST.

LONDON, November 9th.

Sir Charles and Lady Addis, with Miss Betty Addis, are sailing on the P. & O. liner *Kashmir*, on the 11th inst., for a tour of China and the Far East. They expect to be absent some months.

BRITAIN'S FINANCES.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK: NO SURPLUS REVENUE.

LONDON, November 9th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Robert Horne, Chancellor of Exchequer, drew a gloomy picture of the national finances. The estimated surplus of £27,000,000 has entirely disappeared owing to the coal stoppage and railway agreement. Revenue has been surprisingly good, as the Income-tax and the Estate, Customs, and Excise duties have exceeded expectations, showing that the people had greater reserves of wealth than was suspected. The House would require to harden its heart and cut its coat according to its cloth. It was not yet fully realised that there must be additional expenditure, as the American debt is still owing, and interest is to begin next year, payable at £50,000,000 yearly. The British attitude must be that what we owed we were always prepared to pay. We should meet our obligations, however hard and difficult the circumstances—(cheers).

Sir Robert concluded by stating that the horizon was distinctly brighter and expressed assurance that Britain's traditional tenacity and resourcefulness would carry her through the hard times.

FRANCO-GERMAN TRADE.

SATISFACTORY EXTENSION NOTED.

PARIS, November 9th.

Satisfaction at the growth of Franco-German trade was expressed by the Minister of Commerce in the course of a statement in the Senate in which he stated that French imports from Germany were £1,758,000,000 for the year ended October 1st, 1921, compared with £1,500,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1920. Simultaneously French exports to Germany were 1,622,000,000 compared with £1,312,000,000.

TRADE STAGNATION.

OCTOBER RETURNS SHOW HEAVY DECREASES.

LONDON, November 9th.

The stagnation in trade is reflected in the Board of Trade returns for October showing imports of £24,000,000 compared with £149,000,000 for 1920, and exports of £262,000,000 with £112,000,000. Re-exports were £10,000,000 compared with £16,000,000. Imports of raw cotton and wool each declined by nearly four millions and exports of manufactures by £6,000,000 cotton goods by £15,000,000, iron and steel manufactures by £7,000,000, and woollen manufactures by nearly six millions.

ONE DAY OFF IN SEVEN.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

GENEVA, November 9th.

The Commission appointed by the International Labour Conference adopted by 17 votes to 13 a draft convention establishing the general rule of one day's rest in seven, but providing great elasticity in its application.

THE FRANCO-REMLIST AGREEMENT.

A FRENCH SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

PARIS, November 9th.

A semi-official statement denies that the Franco-Turkish agreement is new and that the treaty was unknown to the British Government. It declares that it is identical with an agreement, the text of which has been in the hands of the British Government since April 14th, with the exception of insignificant modifications. It is not opposed to the Treaty of Sevres, because the latter implicitly lapsed when the Allies invited representatives of the Ankara Government to come to London. It concludes that France has confined herself to terminating hostilities on the Syrian frontiers, and the agreement, by hastening the return of peace in the East, will serve the interests of the Christian minorities everywhere and calm people's minds in the British Dominions.

BRITAIN'S VIEW OF THE AGREEMENT.

LONDON, November 9th.

In regard to statements in the French Press that Britain never objected to the agreement between Mr. Briand and Bekir Sami Bay of March 11th, it is authoritatively stated that, on the contrary, the British Government most strongly objected and only discontinued its protests when it was clear that the agreement had become a dead letter owing to the refusal of the Ankara Government to ratify it.

The new Franco-Kemalist agreement goes far further than the old, on many important points. For example, it declares that the state of war between France and Turkey has ended, whereas the March agreement only spoke of a cessation of hostilities. It is thought strange that France should conclude a separate peace with the Ankara Government, when the British Government in conversations with the Greek delegation in London, unwaveringly adhered to the principle that negotiations with the belligerents should only be conducted by the Allies in the strictest union.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

PARIS, November 9th.

The French papers' comments on Lord Curzon's memorandum regarding the Franco-Turkish agreement are sober and moderate. Confidence is expressed that the apprehensions felt in certain British quarters are quite groundless. All misgivings are to be dispelled as soon as the French and British Governments have an opportunity of thrashing out the facts.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT AND THE AGREEMENT.

LONDON, November 9th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain said that the Government hoped to finish business to-morrow, after which Parliament would be prorogued. Asked whether the Government would give an opportunity for discussion of the Franco-Kemalist agreement, Mr. Chamberlain said that he had consulted Lord Curzon. Nothing could usefully be said at present, as communications were proceeding between the Governments.

POSITION IN CILICIA.

ATHENS, November 9th.

The newspapers learn that Greeks and other Christians in Cilicia have been given twenty days to leave the territory evacuated by the French and occupied by the Kemalists. The Greek Government is considering measures to assist the refugees.

THE GERMAN CURRENCY.

FRENCH PAPERS CONCERNED.

PARIS, November 9th.

Some concern is felt about the steady decline of German currency, due apparently to large transfers of funds abroad by German industrial firms, and heavy German buying of foreign securities. There is some likelihood that the German payments on the score of reparations due in December and January will be met with difficulty.

The French papers are urging the Government to take, in agreement with the Allies, stern measures to counsel Germany to meet her obligations.

A SENSATIONAL RALLY.

LONDON, November 9th.

German marks on London provided another sensation. Following a rally at yesterday's close, when the quotation stood at 1.125 to the £ they commenced at about a thousand, and under renewed buying, including legitimate trade purchases, went to 925 and finished at 870.

THE NEW HEBRIDES.

FRENCH COLONIAL MINISTER'S DISCLAIMER.

PARIS, November 9th.

The Minister for the Colonies has issued a statement that he has no information as regards the French company's offer respecting the New Hebrides mentioned in a message of the 4th inst. If such an offer were made, he would view it with disfavour.

[The previous message stated: The fact has been revealed by Mr. Hughes, speaking in the House of Representatives, that a French company owning 800,000 hectares of land in the New Hebrides offered to sell the property and trading concession to the Commonwealth Government for £200,000, payable over five years. Mr. Hughes added that Japanese and American interests were also anxious to purchase the property if Australia did not accept. He did not favour the acceptance of the offer, as he did not think the benefits suggested would materialize. The debate was adjourned.]

THE CUSTOMS SURTAX.

PROPOSED LOAN OF \$50,000,000.

Mr. Rodney Gilbert, writing to the N.C. Daily News, from Peking, on October 30th says:—

Two questions have come up for cabinet consideration during the last few days which are bound to be widely commented upon by both the Chinese and foreign public, and to arouse much controversial discussion in the press.

These are the appointment of Kao Ling-wei to the portfolio of Finance, and the matter of increasing the Customs surtax with diplomatic approval to furnish security for a loan of \$50,000,000 to pay off the various charges on the salt surplus which have been accumulated by successive Ministers of Finance.

Painfully little real information can be obtained as to how the cabinet is dealing with these two questions, but there is much speculation in official circles and also in foreign financial circles and the most interesting group of surmises associate these two questions and establish a relation between the matter of the \$50,000,000 loan and Kao Ling-wei's appointment.

In the course of a very lengthy communication on the subject the correspondent writes:—

The financial situation in Peking, as is generally known, has been so desperate that a collapse seemed unavoidable, and in the event of such a collapse the Government would have been so thoroughly bankrupt that some sort of foreign financial intervention would have been equally unavoidable.

While pretending in print and in other public statements to have all sorts of favourable prospects, both Pan Fu (Finance Minister) and the Prime Minister have abandoned in dealing with their intimate advisers all considerations of face and have confessed frankly that the situation was so desperate that they would cheerfully quit if they dared, and have been begging all and sundry to find a way out which would not involve the ruin of all the Chinese creditor banks and a consequent panic throughout China owing to the exceptional shortage of silver.

It will be appreciated in Shanghai, where this shortage is keenly felt, that the bankruptcy of the Government might even force foreign banks in China to suspend payment in silver until shipments from abroad could be brought in. This would mean a general suspension of trade and considerable hardship for all classes of merchant.

A DESPERATE SUGGESTION.

It was therefore this consideration and not any respect or sympathy for the personnel of the Peking Government which prompted in foreign minds the suggestion that \$50,000,000 be raised on the Customs surtax, increased to 20 per cent, on the condition that all future loans and all Government expenditures be subject to the unanimous vote of a trust composed of three members: One the Minister of Finance, one a representative of the Chinese bankers, and one a foreign agent representing all foreign loan interests, appointed by the Chinese Government with the approval of the League of Nations.

It will be apparent to anyone who studies this proposition for a moment that no Government would accept it or even consider it which did not find itself in an otherwise hopeless situation. The suggestion involves many features which are highly distasteful to an irresponsible official clique accustomed to playing with public funds without supervision from quarter.

The suggestion is that the proceeds from the surtax be used as security for the flotation of Five Year Bonds bearing 5 per cent interest, to the total value of \$50,000,000, the security to be guaranteed by the Customs administration which would collect and bank it.

The proceeds of the sale of the bonds would then be used to pay off both the foreign and Chinese loans secured by the salt surplus. These now amount in all to about \$40,000,000. The salt surplus would then be available to meet the current administrative expenses of the Government, subject again to the auditing and approval of the three party trust. This means that all salaries in the Ministries would be paid and regularly paid, but that no squeeze on Government appropriations would be possible, and that a ministerial post would be worth no more to the office-holder than the salary which went with it, and what is known as "patronage." Patronage means the sale of offices. When the tuchans discovered that there was no prospect of bleeding Peking for money, they would probably refuse to recognize Peking's appointments in the provinces and patronage itself would come to an end.

AN OLD DELUSION.

This scheme then is designed to put an end to borrowing, to stop the use of public funds for political purposes and for the purchase of the allegiance of provincial authorities, and is at the same time designed to enable the present administration to return sufficient money to the banks through the sale of the new bonds, to put a little silver in circulation, and thereby avoid a nation-wide financial panic.

THE ROYAL HOUSE OF HOLLAND.

LAW OF SUCCESSION AMENDED.

THE HAGUE, November 8th.

The Second Chamber has discussed a Bill revising the Constitution. It rejected amendments in favour of a referendum to decide whether Holland should become a republic in the event of the Royal House becoming extinct, also limiting the succession to Princess Juliana. The Chamber passed an amendment enlarging the circle of eligible persons to include the third degree of the existing King, and passed a proposal excluding from the throne distant foreign relatives.

WARWICK COMEDY COMPANY

"A BILL OF DIVORCEMENT."

The Warwick Comedy Company's short season of repertory opened last night with Clemence Dane's "A Bill of Divorcement" and the Theatre Royal was agreeably filled with an expectant audience. Miss Clemence Dane has hitherto earned fame as a novelist, and the general reader is familiar with her "Regiment of Women," and her more recent "Legend." In "A Bill of Divorcement" we have a Clemence Dane who has added to her repertory of ideas and has proved that her capacity for drama is as keen as her sense of the novel. Her master is evidently Ibsen, just as the thought in the play is Ibsen's. The action of it takes place in 1933 and the audience is asked to believe that divorce reforms which have been the topic of discussion and argument for so long past, have become an *fait accompli*.

Margaret Fairfield marries her husband during the war. He gets a shock which brings out the hereditary but dormant insanity in his family, and is detained under surveillance. The wife falls in love with another but cannot marry, her husband being alive. A Bill of Divorcement gives her freedom and a marriage is arranged. An Aunt of respectable tendencies is common to most Aunts—is against the marriage; the daughter is decidedly in favour. Here are the elements of true drama—the clashing of wills and desire. Climax is reached when reference is made to the inherent insanity in the husband's family, the announcement that he has escaped from his confines, and the forbidding of a marriage with Sydney, the daughter, by the father of the proposed bridegroom. It will be seen that the theme is at once arresting and interesting, the working out of it demanding powers of high historic effort, which were not lacking last evening. Hilary the husband returns home after his 18 years of lunacy, and the portrayal of this dramatic moment by Mr. N. Thorpe Mayne will not soon be forgotten. The wife out of sheer pity decides to remain with him, is urged from her purpose by the "new" husband to be, and only breaks from this decision when Sydney, the daughter, announces that looking after her father is now to be her care. As a play of ideas "A Bill of Divorcement" may be of little importance, but as a touching domestic tragedy it is one of the best things since Galsworthy's "Silver Box."

The chief character is perhaps Sydney, the daughter, who takes off her mother's hands the divorced husband. Her sweetness, her roughness, her wisdom, and her lapses into childishness are astonishingly life-like, and in this part Miss Marjory Clark achieved great success. Mr. Charles Bradley as Dr. Alliot, the spokesman for divorce, delivered his lines with conviction. Miss Joan Mayne, favourably known in Hongkong, gave an impressive duty of the harassed wife halting between two opinions—or desires—pity and love. Mr. Frank Wheatley as the Rev. Christopher Pumphrey also added to his reputation. Aunt Hester in the capable hands of Miss Lena Flowerdew introduced the necessary light relief. There will be no performance this evening, but on Saturday the Company will stage "The Double Event," an excellent farcical comedy.

"GOLD IN KELANTAN."

The *Singapore Free Press* of October 31st says:—

With reference to our suggestion that the rubber slump might possibly lead to the further development of the miral resources of the Peninsula, we are informed that there has been a valuable find of gold in the north of Kelantan. This has been worked by Chinese and natives by the most crude methods for some considerable period.

A Syndicate was formed in Singapore to investigate this area, and three separate mining engineers have reported so favourably that the Syndicate has acquired rights over a large area.

The Chinese have been getting a very even 20% of gold per ton of ore worked by foot stamps, a most primitive and wasteful method. Samples assayed in Singapore give 200% to the ton of 2,000 lbs.

The Syndicate will start in with modern machinery, i.e., two batteries of ten head stamps capable of crushing 30 tons each per day. If gold be obtained only in the same ratio as the Chinese obtain it, yet the return will be a most profitable and handsome one. Two stamps crushing 60 tons would obtain 1200% of gold per day.

The working expenses will more than favourably compare with any other mining concern, as water power is available. This will eliminate the initial expenses of heavy engines and the cost of fuel.

The success of the whole proposition will undoubtedly hinge on the question of machinery and working the mine, as the gold is present in sufficient quantity to start a modern Klondyke, the formation is schist and decomposed granite. The Syndicate are in respect favoured, as one of its members is a competent engineer with mining experience, which goes far to ensure results and to guarantee low working costs.

RUSSIAN FEVER RITES.

Travellers arriving in Esthonia from the famine districts of Russia state that the peasants' hatred of the Bolsheviks is so great that all means of combating the epidemics are regarded with suspicion. The sick are hidden by their friends when the doctors approach a village.

There is a widespread belief that typhus and cholera patients in hospital camps are slowly tortured to death by doctors. Women in some districts plough a trench round villages in the dead of night, singing incantations, and light in it fires over which they jump naked while the men chant hymns. It is firmly believed that fire will keep off the epidemic.

In many places the peasants declare that the Almighty is punishing Russia for the murder of the Czar.



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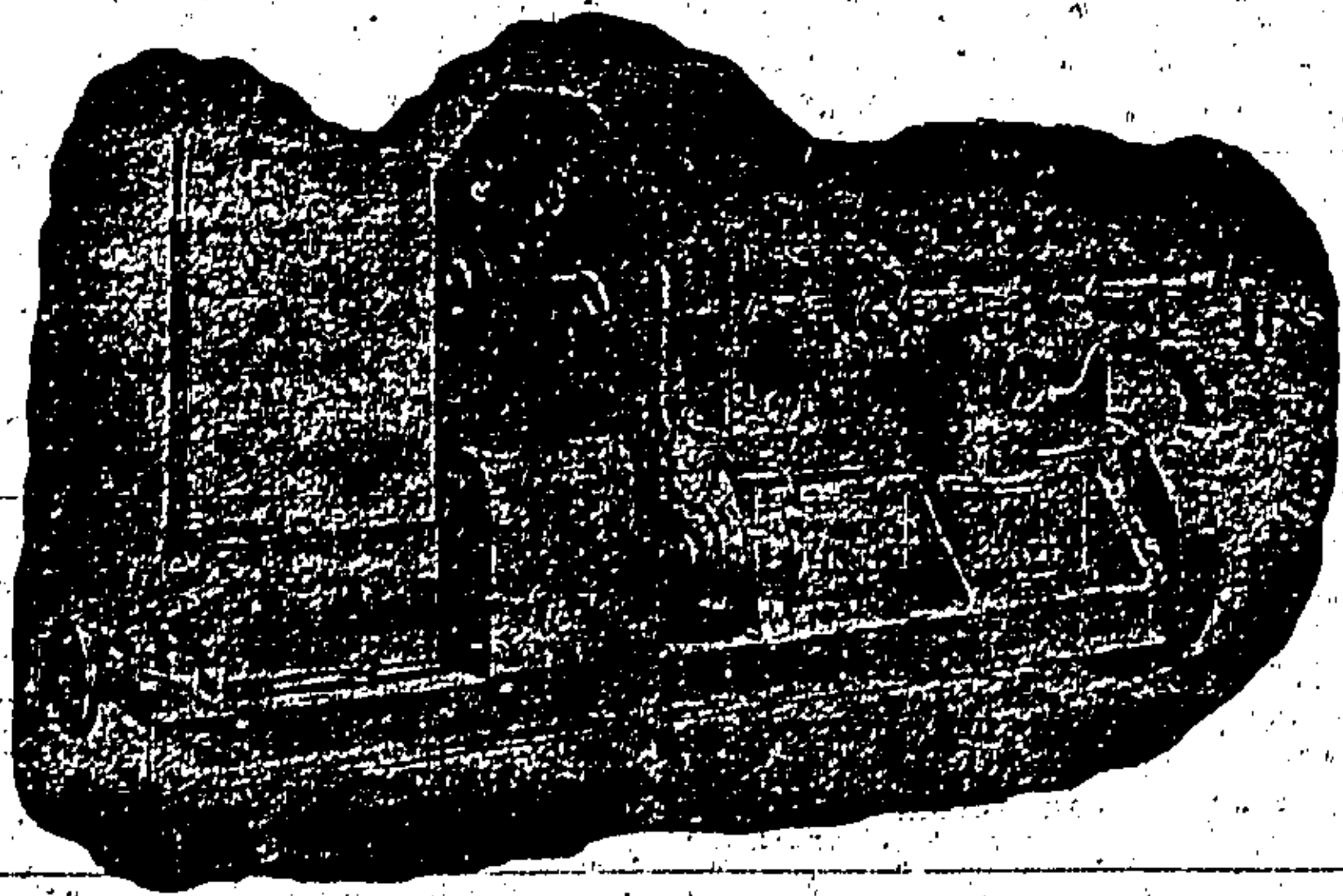
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CRIME CAUSED BY A BUMP.

WHERE MAN KEEPS HIS MORAL SENSE.

Is one of the most baffling problems confronting medical science, from the time of Hippocrates to the present day, about to be solved?

Doctors all over the U.S.A. are keenly interested in Dr. William Browning's reasoned conclusion that the moral centre is in the right frontal lobe of the brain, and not in one of the glands.

Dr. Browning's sensational final conclusions, which occupy four and a half pages in the place of honour in the "Medical Record," open new and wonderful prospects for the cure of many types of criminals and sufferers whose immoral activities do not bring them within the scope of the law.

Dr. Browning cites ten consecutive cases from a number of known observers in which injuries in the right frontal region of the brain, of a character that involved some portion of the frontal lobe, were followed by a number of immoral, anti-social, and criminal acts. The delinquencies cited by Dr. Browning as immoral include most of those known to criminal law, and many others, such as extravagance, over-excitability, habitual lying, instability, irresponsibility, cruelty, acute selfishness, loss of the sense of shame, constant craving for excitement, and so on.

He classifies all these immoral delinquencies as "moralities"—that is, those whose moral mentality is organically disabled.

His "clinical conclusions" are summed up as follows:—

"There is a limited region in the brain that acts as controller of the individual's morals."

"This centre is in one hemisphere, situated wholly in one frontal lobe."

"It is always on the so-called silent or recessive side, that is, in the right frontal lobe if the person is right-handed, and vice versa."

"Destruction or impairment of this centre leaves the individual morally unguided."

"As loss of the moral qualities can occur without loss of the intellectual, it can be concluded that the latter are centred elsewhere in the cerebrum."

"This," he adds, "is, so far as known, the first considerable attempt to give an independent status to the right or inactive cerebral hemisphere."—*Express*.

AN ANTIDOTE AGAINST SNAKEBITE.

"THE GREEN MAMBA WINS."

A tragic narrative is published of the death of Joseph Thomas Wanless, known to Australians as "Young Tom Morrisey," who a few months ago went to Durban to prove the value of his antidote against the bites of the most venomous South African snakes.

Death occurred after Wanless had taken his 10th snake-bite. The last snake he chose was the deadly South African "green mamba," said to be by experts even deadlier than the Indian "krait" that killed Professor Fox. Young Tom Morrisey, allowed himself to be bitten on the arm at 8 o'clock on a Saturday night. At 4 o'clock the following morning he developed bad symptoms, reaching blood. At 10 o'clock he had a look at himself in the mirror and calmly remarked "The Green Mamba wins." He lingered on till the next day, and died a martyr to his business, (curing snake bite). All Australians in Durban followed "Young Tom" to his last resting place as he was a great favourite, his gameness attracting attention.

The green mamba is the deadliest of South African snakes. Its bite has been known to kill a dog in 65 seconds. Mr. Meekin relates of Morrisey: "He took two bites previously from this same Green Mamba that brought about his death. His health was good, and the snake did not even make him sick on the stomach, which is nearly always the case with snakebites."

When the *Sunday Times* published, 18 months ago, an illustrated story of Wanless' adventures the "professor" had already submitted himself to over 400 venomous bites. Of these, 127 were from tiger snakes, 100 from black snakes and 11 from death-adders.

Wanless was taught his game by old Jim Morrisey. His parents died when he was young, and at six years of age he was picked up on a bush track by old Jim, who to all intents and purposes adopted him.

"He induced me to study snakes," said Wanless, "and in that work we were inseparable. If he got a bite, I got a bite."

At the age of 79 Old Jim Morrisey was then still going strong.

SPOONERISMS.

Dr. W. A. Spooner, from whose name the word spoonerism is derived, celebrated his 77th birthday recently. Most people have heard of him as the perpetrator of some humorous verbal blunders rather than as Warden of New College, Oxford.

The story of his search for the "Dull Man" at Greenwich instead of the "Green Man" at Dulwich is known the world over, and such transpositions as the "shoving leopard" for the "loving shepherd," and his statement that he must instantly return from London to Oxford by the town drain (down train) are classics.

Dr. Spooner modestly denied the fatherhood of most of these jokes, and protested that one of the few "spoonerisms" he could remember making was his perversion of the first line of the well-known hymn into "kingering congs their titles tate." He said he believed his fame as a spoonerism-maker was originally due to some facetious remarks in *Punch* about the sermons he delivered in New College Chapel. Most "spoonerisms" he attributed to the fertile minds of irreverent undergraduates.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 10th at 11.30.—Warning to Hongkong Coast Ports, &c.—A depression or typhoon in Lat. 8 deg. N. and Long. 112 deg. E., moving West; position uncertain. Another typhoon within 60 miles of Lat. 12 deg. N. and Long. 125 deg. E., moving W.

November 10th, at 11.30.—Pressure has increased considerably to moderately over Japan, the northern depression having passed into the Pacific. It has decreased slightly over Cochin China and moderately over the Visayas. The anticyclone over China remains stationary.

The Kap typhoon is crossing the Visayas on a westerly track, and the S. China Sea typhoon continues to move westward. At 8 a.m. this morning it was in about latitude 8 deg. N. and longitude 113 deg. E.

Strong monsoon will continue along the S.E. coast of China, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 96.90 inches, against an average of 81.03 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.

Hongkong to Gap Rock — {N.E. winds, (strong; fine.

Formosa Channel — {N.E. gale.

South coast of China between {The same as Hongkong and Lamoo — {No. 1.

South coast of China between {The same as Hongkong and Hain — {No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 10th.

	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On Date at 5 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	30.05	30.11	30.07
Temperature	70	65	71
Humidity	42	52	49
Wind Direction	ESE	North	ESE
Force	3	2	3
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 9th ... 79
Lowest open-air Temperature on 10th ... 64

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 11th to 17th November, 1931.

Day of Week	Day of Month	H'kong Standard Time.			H'kong Standard Time.		
		h.	m.	ft.	h.	m.	ft.
Fri.	11	5	58	8	6	03	4
Satur.	12	7	9	6	8	03	2
Sun.	13	7	28	6	8	12	3
Mon.	14	7	43	6	8	11	2
Tues.	15	8	28	6	9	12	3
Wed.	16	8	14	7	9	12	3
Thur.	17	9	13	6	10	12	3



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THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

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will be loading for ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN
and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

About 20th November.

Further sailings:—

S/S. "Rhodesia" ... due here about 3rd November.
M/S. "Java" ... beginning of December.
M/S. "Peru" ... End of December.

For further particulars please apply to:—

MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.

Hongkong September 2nd, 1931

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

November 9th.
Lokan, British str., 970 tons, Capt. C. J. Matlock, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Persia, Italian str., 2,573 tons, Capt. G. Ragusin, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Dodwell & Co.
 November 10th.
Amazon, French str., 2,064 tons, Capt. E. Cochery, from Marseilles, etc., with a general cargo.—Messageries Maritimes.
Atrina Maru, Japanese str., 4,000 tons, Capt. S. Natsuyama, from Yokohama and Shanghai, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Chunle, Chinese str., 684 tons, Capt. S. Sano, from Daizen, with a general cargo.—Yue Tai Hong.
Hanquang, British str., 1,350 tons, Capt. C. S. Holmwood, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Zach Kun, Chinese str., 1,115 tons, Capt. T. Weibust, from Port Paravel, with cement stone.—Geo. Grimble & Co.
Huich Yik, Chinese str., 3,318 tons, Capt. G. Baidin, from Cheribon, with sugar.—J.C.J.L.
Jade, French str., 358 tons, Capt. P. B. Morganti, from Shanghai, in ballast.—Kai Yue.
Kailong, British str., 887 tons, Capt. J. D. Milne, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Kamsang, British str., 2,077 tons, Capt. P. Grant, from Calcutta and Singapore, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Nichiren Maru, Japanese str., 1,188 tons, Capt. K. Funakoshi, from Keelung, with coal.—M.B.K.
Shansi, British str., 1,228 tons, Capt. R. Ashley, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Tai Sze Ma, Chinese str., 402 tons, Capt. Leung Kit Sang, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Yan Fat & Co.

CLEARANCES.

November 10th.
Atsuta Maru, for Singapore.
Changshu, for Swatow.
Herselin, for Saigon.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Jade, for Haiphong.
John Sanderson, for Saigon.
Kuchichow, for Canton.
Kwong Yang, for Swatow.
Kwansang, for Kobe.
Lake Farmingdale, for Saigon.
Loongang, for Manila.
Mingsang, for Bangkok.
Persia, for Singapore.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. *Keystone State* sailed from Seattle on November 5th with 9,570 tons deadweight cargo, of which 3,110 tons is for Hongkong. She also has 468 passengers for Hongkong. The vessel is due here on November 27th.
 The R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Nagasaki on November 10th, at 7.30 a.m., left there at 3 p.m., and is due at Shanghai to-day, at 10 p.m. She will leave Shanghai on the 12th inst., at 6 p.m.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kurachi Maru* (South American line), left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on November 9th, and is expected here on November 16th.
 The T.K.K. s.s. *Taiyo Maru* arrived at Yokohama on the 9th inst. and sails 11th inst. for Honolulu, and San Francisco.
 The s.s. *Bellerophon* (Blue Funnel line) left Singapore on November 9th for Hongkong, and is due here November 14th, p.m.
 The s.s. *Pelous* (Blue Funnel line) left Shanghai on November 10th for Marseilles, Havre and Liverpool via Hongkong, and is due here on November 13th. She will sail, as above, on November 15th.
 The E. & A. Co.'s s.s. *St. Albans* left Moji for this port on the 10th inst., a.m., and is due here on the 14th inst. about 9 a.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Bombay Maru (N.Y.K.), due Nov. 16th.
Dowry Castle (Dodwell-Castle line), due November 20th.
Danpola (P. & O.), due December 12th.
Eastern (E. & A.), due November 21st.
Empress of Japan, due November 15th, at 8 a.m.
Hosier State, due November 14th.
Karmala (P. & O.), due November 11th, at 6 a.m.
Kleist (N.Y.K.), due November 27th.
Offshore Maru (N.Y.K.), due Dec. 10th.
Nellore (P. & O.), due November 29th.
Sanuki Maru (N.Y.K.), due Nov. 13th.
Tanda (B.L.), due November 17th.
Teivras (Blue Funnel line), due November 27th.
Tenyo Maru (T.K.K.), due Nov. 18th.
Tsuyama Maru (N.Y.K.), due November 19th.

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LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE SAN FRANCISCO
 S.S. "HOOSIER STATE" ... Nov. 18th, Noon ... Dec. 7th.
 S.S. "EMPIRE STATE" ... Dec. 8th, Noon ... Dec. 29th.
 S.S. "GOLDEN STATE" ... Dec. 10th, Noon ... Jan. 2nd, 1922

FOR SINGAPORE AND SOURABAYA

And Return HONGKONG VIA SAIGON AND MANILA.
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FOR CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG AND RANGOON.
 S.S. "DOYLESTOWN" ... sailing Nov. 16th.

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PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *Empress of Asia*, on November 10th:—Mr. D. Araki, Miss E. Angus, Mr. W. Adamson, Mr. T. W. Ainsworth, Miss H. Aycock, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Bell, Mr. R. S. J. Braddell, Mr. H. Benson, Mr. J. E. Beason, Mr. J. H. Bulmer, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cullin, Mrs. G. M. Chapman, Mr. P. A. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Edlund, Miss M. M. Geran, Mr. C. K. Grubb, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Heilbrunn, Mr. E. C. Hudson, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Holyoak, Mr. W. Johnson, Mr. K. R. H. van de Kastele, Mr. C. H. Kochler, Mrs. G. L. King, Mr. D. L. King, Mrs. E. C. Lydick, Mr. T. Luke, Mr. T. J. Mahtano, Mr. J. H. Moore, Mrs. T. M. Menarini, Mr. J. McCoy, Mr. O. E. Metz, Brig.-General E. B. Macdonald, Mr. J. Neill, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Orth, Mr. F. W. Padelford, Lieut. J. F. Pichel, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. dos Remedios, Mr. B. A. Roberts, Mr. H. Rosenblatt, Mr. D. J. Santos, Mr. G. C. Shaw, Mr. R. C. Scott, Mrs. E. F. van de Stadt, Mr. and Mrs. C. Stigter, Mr. J. J. Sheridan, Mr. R. G. Sams, Mr. N. J. Schaffer, Miss Tom, Mrs. S. G. and Miss M. Wheeler, Mrs. W. L. H. Way, Miss L. and C. Way, Mrs. F. J. Wevill, Mr. D. C. Alexander, Rev. J. H. Gillespie, Mr. W. R. Kennedy, Mr. E. W. Kennedy, Mr. L. H. W. Mauger, Mr. MacDonald, Father W. F. O'Shea, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rascoe, Father J. E. Walsh, Mr. R. E. Zimmerman.

TROUBLE ON THE

"AMAZONE."

CREW ON STRIKE.

The crew of the M.M. steamer *Amazon* went on strike while the steamer was at Colombo recently, "because" one of the passengers had behaved in a nasty manner to one of the stewards. The crew demanded that the offending passenger should be put ashore at Colombo, but the Captain declined to do this. Eighty-two members of the crew were concerned in the strike. The departure of the ship from the port was delayed in consequence for some time. It was proposed to replace the men by Ceylonese and 51 had been selected when the recalcitrant crew informed the police that they were willing to proceed in the ship. The French Consul and the agent of the steamship company had a conference with H.E. the Governor who was averse to doing anything in the matter since the crew were willing to proceed. The Consul and the Agent wanted to charge the men in the Courts with insubordination but the Master Attendant is understood to have refused to do so, in view of the fact that the Merchant Shipping Act in operation in Ceylon, does not permit foreigners of a foreign ship to be charged at a British Tribunal. The matter was then brought up before the Colonial Secretary, Sir Graham Thomson, who upheld the objection of the Master Attendant.

The passengers had to go to the local hotels for their meals while the strike lasted.
 The *Amazon* arrived in Hongkong yesterday.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

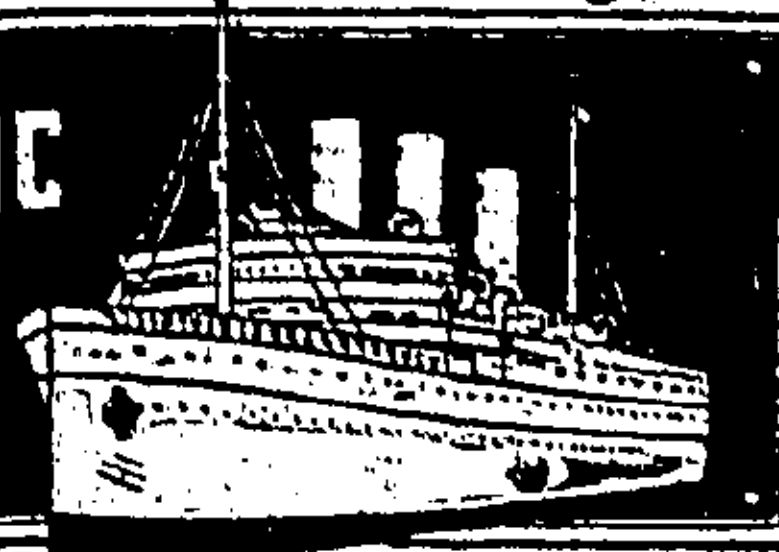
The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESSES	FROM
Furuyakani c/o Enjoonego	Shanghai
Desire	Kobe
Ford Mantest	Shanghai
Commercial	Kobe
Guravich Road 6A	Vladivostok
Captain Shunymaru	Moji
Orville	Shanghai
Orville	Shanghai
Chuseng	Hankow
1545	Chefoo
Yeelongshing Des Yoeux	Shanghai
Road West	Shanghai
2639	Chinkiang
1472	Shanghai
Chungchowbang	Shanghai
085	Shanghai
Yuesangcheong	Shanghai
Cheong Kee	Kobe
Chanwangluk Wingluk	Shanghai
Street	Shanghai
Tuwochong	Shanghai
Tuting	Shanghai

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESSES	FROM
4219/8th. Chablon	Shanghai
6809/9th. Hibwell	Sydney
8373/9th. Walcott	Berkeley Cal
5711/8th. Vania	Madras

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Pacific Steamer	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver
Empress of Asia	Nov. 10	Nov. 28
Empress of Japan	Nov. 23	Dec. 14
Empress of Russia	Dec. 8	Dec. 26
Empress of Asia	Jan. 5	Jan. 23
Monteagle	Jan. 17	Feb. 11
Empress of Japan	Feb. 8	Mar. 1
Empress of Russia	Feb. 23	Mar. 13

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s.s. "CHINA" s.s. "NANKING"

Jan. 18th Dec. 12th

HONGKONG to SINGAPORE

s.s. "NANKING"

Nov. 23rd.

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S.S. "NILE"

HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE & JAVA HONGKONG TO SHANGHAI

November 14th. December 10th.

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S.S. "BORNEO MARU" sailing on or about 29th Nov.

For MOJI, KOBE, OSAKA and YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "CHERIBON MARU" sailing on or about 12th Nov.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI, Manager, 2nd Floor, Prince Building, No. 3, Des Voeux Road Central.

Tel. No. 2206. [767]

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, THE INI AND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Nov. 15th.
TENYO MARU	22,000	Nov. 27th.
KOREA MARU	22,000	Dec. 7th.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Dec. 18th.
PERSIA MARU	22,000	Jan. 5th.
TAIYO MARU	22,000	Jan. 15th.

* Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung and Shanghai.

† Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung.

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"WEST JAPPA" ... sailing about 10th Nov.

"WEST IVAN" ... sailing about 25th Nov.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

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STRAITERS, FROM, EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT, WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT, FOR

STRAITERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
HWAH YAH	JAVA	in port	13th Nov.	AMOY/SHANGHAI
TJIMANOEK	JAVA	11th Nov.	14th Nov.	JAPAN
TJIBODAS	JAVA	in port	15th Nov.	JAPAN via AMOY/SHAI
TJIKINI	JAVA	in port	15th Nov.	JAPAN
CHILDAR	JAVA	13th Nov.	22nd Nov.	JAVA via SAIGON
TJIPANAS	JAVA	18th Nov.	25th Nov.	JAVA
TJITAROEM	STALAMOY	25th Nov.	28th Nov.	JAVA

* Wireless Telegraphy.

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AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG AND BREMEN

Sailings, subject to alterations.

For

Sailing on or about

"BOEROE" ... AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG. 12th Nov.

"TOSARI" ... AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG. 8th Dec.

"OLDEKERK" ... ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG. 1st Jan.

"RADJA" ... AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG. 10th Feb.

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NEW YORK via Suez

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Managing Agents.

ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
FAR EAST/UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

"CITY OF DELHI"	20th Nov.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"CITY OF GLASGOW"	6th Dec.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"KAZEMBE"	19th Nov.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

"CITY OF MANCHESTER"	20th Feb.	London
"CITY OF SIMLA"	Middle March	London

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

or R. & Co. CANTON.

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NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

Sailings from Hongkong.

"KANSAS"	...	via Suez Canal	25th Nov.
"KATUNA"	...	via Suez Canal	10th Dec.

* Calls at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
HONGKONG AND CANTON, REISS & CO., CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI	"LIEUT. DE LA TOUR" (cargo-boat)	On or about 15th Nov.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"AMAZONE" ... 11,000 ... "PAUL LECAT" ... 50,000 ... "ANGOR" ... 19,000 ...	On or about 10th Nov. On or about 20th Nov. On or about 4th Dec.
MARSEILLES via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ & PORT SAID	"AMAZONE" ... 11,000 ... "P. LECAT" ... 20,000 ...	During 1st part Dec. During 2nd part Dec.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 740

R. BODENFUSHER,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons, and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days.)

"HAIHONG"	Capt. W. O. Passmore	FRIDAY, Nov. 11th, at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, Nov. 16th, at 1 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. W. Cooper	FRIDAY, Nov. 18th, at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.P. & O., British India,
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

SS	Ton	From Hongkong (approx)	Destination
"KARMALA"	9,000	12th Nov. 11 a.m.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NYANZA"	7,000	26th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"LAHORE"	5,200	4th Dec.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"SOMALI"	6,700	10th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DINERA"	5,200	20th Dec.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NELLORE"	7,000	24th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	8,000	7th Jan. 1932	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"EGYPT"	7,841	18th Jan.	B'way, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	8,841	21st Jan.	
"NAGYA"	6,853	18th Feb.	
"KASHGAR"	8,840	4th Mar.	
"KHIVA"	9,017	18th Mar.	
"DEVANHA"	8,092	1st Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NOVARA"	6,850	15th Apr.	
"KALYAN"	8,987	25th Apr.	
"PLASSY"	7,346	13th May	

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"JAPAN," 7,000 | 15th Nov. 1 p.m. | Calcutta via Singapore, etc.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	16th Nov.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	18th Dec.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"SOMALI"	6,700	12th Nov.	Shanghai and Japan. Shanghai and Japan. Yokohama direct. Shanghai Japan.
"TANDA"	7,000	18th Nov.	
"EASTERN"	4,000	23rd Nov.	

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Cargo only.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets.
Singapore to Colombo.All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
23, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
* "ATLAS MARU" ... Thursday, 15th Dec

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Sunday, 13th Nov.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"SAIGON MARU" ... Friday, 11th Nov.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER SERVICE.

"KISHU MARU" ... Monday, 5th Dec

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand via Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Wednesday, 23rd Nov.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Sunday, 4th Dec

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"SHUNKO MARU" ... Monday, 14th Nov.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai

"ARGON MARU" ... Monday, 23rd Nov.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbor Office.

"KAJO MARU" ... Sunday, 13th Nov.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"SOSHU MARU MARU" ... Thursday, 17th Nov.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 144 & 745

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINE AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Steamer | Arr. Hongkong from Australia | Lv. Hongkong for Australia

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloon. A duty-qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For L. & M. and further particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Steamer	To S.S.
BOIHOW FAKHOI & HONGKONG	"YINGHONG"	On 15th Nov. 4 P.M.
WAIHAIWAI, CHEONG & TIENTSIN	"KAIFONG"	On 18th Nov. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"KUEICHOW"	On 19th Nov. 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHANSHI"	On 14th Nov. Noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"SUIYANG"	On 15th Nov. 10 A.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHUSAN"	On 15th Nov. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 16th Nov. 10 A.M.
SWATOW & AMOY	"SINKIANG"	On 17th Nov. 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 17th Nov. Noon
	"TAMING"	On 25th Nov. 4 P.M.

SPECIAL SALOON accommodation Amidships Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai thrice weekly and Tsingtao (weekly) taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Europe and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
TELEPHONE 35, BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE
OR VICTORIA VANCOUVER, SEATTLE
From Hongkong Arrive Seattle

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE.

"WENATCHEE"	sailed	Nov. 19th	arrived
S.S. "COAXET"	...	For ORTLAND DIRECT	Dec. 9th

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

S.S. "MONTAGUE"	...	Nov. 11th
S.S. "ABERCO"	...	Dec. 7th

Through Bill of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Union Building. (71)

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA
and other JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "LAKE FARREAR" ... Sailing Nov. 14th.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

S.S. "GLYMONT" ... Sailing Nov. 15th.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, Union Building, Telephone 2477 & 2478. Passenger Office, Queen's Building, 2, Des Voeux St.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "WEST HIMROD"	(via Panama)	Second half of Nov.
S.S. "WYTHEVILLE"	...	First half of Jan. 1932

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

TELEPHONE	AGENTS	5th Floor
2477 & 2478		Union Building.

(71)

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers

For BOSTON
and/or
NEW YORK

S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... (via Suez) early Jan.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—
FURNES (FAR EAST) LIMITED
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
St. George's Building
Telephone 1165
Telegrams: "Furnes", "Furnes Ltd."

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